

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1915
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1915—VOL. VIII., NO. 16

PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

With the exception of an official statement from London reporting the position in Mesopotamia, there is no official news of importance from any of the war theaters. From Mesopotamia, General Townshend reports that the Turkish attack on his position at Kut-el-Amara is being vigorously pressed, but that he is successfully resisting all onslaughts, and that reinforcements are being pushed forward.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday—Yesterday's statement by German army headquarters follows:

Western theater of war: There is nothing to report.

Eastern theater of war: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. There have been minor engagements by advanced posts with hostile reconnoitering patrols at various points. In these the Russians succeeded in destroying a weak German post.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A fruitless attack against the positions near Vukla, south of Lake Vygonovskoye cost the Russians 100 men.

Army group of General von Linsingen: There is nothing to report from this army group.

Balkan theater of war: The situation has not materially changed. More than 900 prisoners were brought in yesterday by the army group of General von Koeves. At Ipek 12 modern guns which the Serbians had hidden were captured. Behind our front more than 1000 straggling Serbians were taken prisoners during the last few days.

In Macedonia the army of General Todoroff captured the villages of Doiran and Ghevgeli. No Englishmen or Frenchmen are now at liberty on Macedonian soil. Approximately two British divisions have been annihilated in these engagements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Tuesday—The Turkish official communication of Dec. 12, says:

Shekh Said, east of Kut-el-Amara, was occupied upon the British retreat by Turkish troops. Turkish artillery near Kut-el-Amara sank several enemy pontoons.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—Turkish attacks on the British Mesopotamian army at Kut-el-Amara have been repulsed, it was announced in an official statement last night.

The statement is as follows.

General Townshend reports that hostile forces shelled his position all day on Dec. 8. The bombardment continued during the 9th, when desultory attacks were made from all sides. On the 10th the Turkish forces again heavily bombarded Kut-el-Amara and developed an attack against the north front position which, however, was not pressed.

On Dec. 11, the bombardment was renewed and two attacks were made on the north front which were repulsed with heavy loss to the Turks. Since then there has been less activity.

The attitude of the Arabs is reported as satisfactory. Reinforcements are being pushed forward.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—Yesterday afternoon's communication of the war office reads:

In the Champagne, to the south of the knoll at Le Menil, the Germans exploded a mine before one of our trenches. We occupied the crater.

There were no important developments on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

On the western (Russian) front there is no change in the situation. In the region west of Lake Boginskoye a detachment of our troops, having outflanked the Germans, dislodged a half company of Germans at the point of the bayonet from the village of Voynuny.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

SIR JOHN FRENCH REPORTS ON WEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—Sir John French sends the following report from the British front in France:

Last night we blew up a mine in front of Givenchy and occupied the crater. There was considerable activity at various points on the front. We bombarded the German positions east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Frelinghen and shelled with heavy howitzers an enemy mine north of La Bassee canal.

In the neighborhood of the Somme there was some fighting with trench mortars and rifle grenades.

FLORIDA LANDMARK DESTROYED

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The Florida state arsenal, formerly a monastery of the Spanish Franciscans and one of the landmarks of St. Augustine, was burned yesterday.

BRITISH PLAN TO BUY SECURITIES TO FINANCE WAR

Reginald McKenna Explains Scheme to Buy American and Canadian Securities in Britain—Other Issues Considered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. McKenna outlined the treasury scheme, the result of two conferences with bankers and other financial authorities for financing the war and rectifying American exchange by purchase or receipt on deposit of American and Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom for payment of British debts in the United States. The scheme is voluntary and applies to all American and Canadian dollar securities freely negotiable on the New York Stock Exchange.

The definition is left somewhat vague and the treasury or bank acting for the treasury will give decisions regarding particular securities. The government proposals are that the state purchase securities with bonds issued at par carrying 5 per cent interest and repayable at par in five years, or to meet the wishes of those disinclined to sell outright the treasury will accept securities on deposit for two years, the holder receiving all dividends or interest with additional one half per cent per annum on face value for accommodation.

The holder may ask state afterwards to sell securities and will receive cash sterling, while the state reserves the right to sell securities at its pleasure, an additional 2 1/2 per cent being paid to the holder on a transaction if this is done. In none of the operations will the holder be charged brokerage or commission. In case of sale, the price will be the middle quotation for the day in New York or if not quoted, the price will be settled by mutual arrangement. The price will be changed into sterling money at the current rate of exchange.

This scheme for mobilizing investments and concentrating them in state's hand was criticized by Mr. Healey, who called the deposit alternative a wild-cat idea.

Sir Stuart Samuel considered 2 1/2 per cent insufficient compensation in the event of sale, and Sir Thomas Whittaker held if the state desired to sell deposit securities the holder would have right to take them back.

The scheme was favorably received, however, and the government war obligations bill dealing with it was read a second time without division.

A member referred to the circulation of the statement that a compulsory loan might become necessary in the United Kingdom, and asked Mr. McKenna to make it clear such a course, if adopted, would be chosen as a desirable method and not because the loan might otherwise be impossible.

Mr. McKenna declared he did not anticipate difficulty in raising on voluntary terms such loans as the financial needs of the state may require.

Mr. Asquith intimated the government did not intend proposing an all round reduction of ministerial and parliamentary salaries during the war as an example of retrenchment.

Regarding the defense of London, Mr. Tennant stated the anti-aircraft corps had been transferred to the war office, and Sir Percy Scott was no longer in charge.

In moving the second reading of the bill designed to restrict trading with possible hostile interests Lord Robert Cecil said the government proposed to form a blacklist of enemy traders in neutral countries with which British firms would be prohibited from trading.

The list, he continued, would not necessarily be confined to persons of German nationality, but would include such as were by the nature of their business substantially enemy firms and could safely be cut off from British intercourse without serious injury to British trade.

In South America, he said, there were a number of German firms at present assisting Great Britain's opponents, and trade with these firms by British firms would be rendered illegal by the bill. The solicitor-general explained that the purpose of the bill was to force another weapon against Britain's opponents.

The bill was read a second time. Explaining the suspension of censorship by the press bureau, in so far as foreign affairs are concerned, Lord Robert Cecil said that when the change was initiated the foreign office considered that while once it laid down under the provisions of the defense of the realm act broad rules regarding the public interests, it was really better that those who were skilled in the presentation of the news to the public should be left free to carry out those rules for themselves.

He recognized the difficulty, he said, of distinguishing between military matters and foreign news, but thought there should be no practical difference, because all doubtful matters could be submitted to the censors as hitherto.

Regarding the situation in the Balkan theater, he explained that ample supplies of food and clothing and facilities for shelter are being provided at the most likely points, in cooperation with a Serbian relief committee.

There are great difficulties to be surmounted, and in certain areas it is not

(Continued on page eight, column one)

CERTAIN PORTION OF GREEK FORCES SAID TO WITHDRAW

Negotiations Between Greek and Allies' Military Authorities Approach Solution

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—Information from Greece still includes no official confirmation that the Greek government have agreed to the Allies' requests although it is reported the withdrawal of a certain portion of the Greek forces at Langara to Seres has taken place and that the zone between Salonica and Doiran is now free for the allied troops' movements.

It is stated also that the Allies' military authorities have taken over a portion of the Salonica custom house.

It is understood King Constantine has given the Allies' representatives personal assurances which are considered satisfactory.

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday—A government communique published in the press announces the exchange of views between the Greek and Allies' military authorities, regarding the situation at Salonica, adding that the negotiations have approached a definite solution.

NORTHEASTERN FARE SCHEDULE HEARING BEGINS

Public Service Commissions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire Begin Joint Inquiry Into Interstate Trolley Case

Before the public service commissions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, sitting jointly at the Boston office of the Bay State body, inquiry was begun this morning on the petition of the Northeastern Street Railway Company for the right to raise its fares from five to six cents in the fare zones as they now exist. No substantial changes in fare limits, fare collection points or transfer privileges are contemplated, but a 20 per cent increase in the price of special tickets is sought. The boards of the two states are sitting jointly in order to save time, as the road provides service in both states.

The road serves Haverhill, Lawrence, Nashua, Newburyport and Hampton Beach, and towns intervening. It was the Haverhill & Southern New Hampshire originally, being organized in 1889, and in 1912 assumed its present name by the consent of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts authorities. There are 46 miles of track in New Hampshire, 80 miles in Massachusetts. The petition for the new fare schedule was filed to become effective Nov. 1, but was suspended in Massachusetts to May 1, in New Hampshire to March 1.

The New Hampshire commissioners present today were Edward E. Niles, chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen and W. T. Gunnison. Chairman Mead of the Massachusetts commission presided by vote of the commissioners. Other Massachusetts commissioners sitting were: Charles A. Russell, Everett E. Stone, Joseph B. Eastman. In opening the case Mr. Macleod explained that the procedure would be the same as in the Bay State fare schedule hearings, the road putting in its case, first, then there will be an interval of some weeks to allow the respondents time to prepare their case. Some 60 persons were present this forenoon, as counsel and others representing the municipalities affected by the proposed increases.

Those entering an appearance were: Daniel J. Murphy, city solicitor of Lawrence; George E. Riggs, traffic manager of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Albert P. Wadleigh, Merrimack; Daniel M. Casey, secretary of the Haverhill board of trade; J. H. Lyons, chairman of the board of selectmen of Methuen; Henry Bean and others, Methuen Farm line; A. W. Sawyer, Plaistow, N. H.

(Continued on page ten, column five)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art	Ernest L. Major and John F. Carlson exhibit	Page 7
Business and Finance	Stock market quotations Continued activity in shoe trade London money market situation Weather report	Pages 20-21
Editorials	Mexico coming into its own Professor Masaryk on the Slav issue Women's education in India Universities and newspapers Where the Democrats are going Notes and comments	Page 24
European War	Position in Greece Lord Rosebery on after war problems Plan to mobilize French research forces Fashions and the Household The trend of spring styles Old mottoes on Liverpool ware	Pages 3-6
General News	Norman Angell on need of U. S. formula "Lated International policy" Northeastern fare schedule hearing Yuan Shih-kai Lord Haldane's reply to his critics Town planning in India Republicans on House committees Conservation of rivers Philippine economic condition Brookline voting precincts defined Manufacturers ask tariff revision	Pages 1-9
Music	Mme. Emmy Destinn, Pablo Casals and Hans Ebbl in recital American string quartet plays Notes of music topics	Page 9
Politics—National	Affairs at Westminster Vote at city election growing heavier Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings South and Central American Affairs Change possible in Mexican banking system	Pages 1-7
Politics—Local	Idaho a seed center Editorial comment	Pages 13-14
Sporting	National league meets today Changes in swimming rules Define amateur prizes	Page 22
Theaters	"Just a Woman" at the Wilbur Mr. Gillette in "Secret Service" "The Show Shop" at the Park Square Mr. Caine in "The Christian" Vanderbilt at Keith's American theater notes	Page 4
The Home Forum	Single-minded From Gibraltar to Tangier in a Genoa boat	Page 23

BOSTON VOTE INCREASES AS DAY ADVANCES

Election Commissioners, After Tour of Polling Places, Predict That 70,000 Ballots Will Be Cast Throughout the City

Heavier voting as the day advanced marked Boston's municipal election today and one of the election commissioners, after a tour of many voting places, predicted that 70,000 votes would be cast, or 60 per cent of the total registered vote. The voters are balloting for four members of the city council and one member of the school committee, as well as on referenda on taking three strips of land from the Common for street widening purposes, and on the license question.

A 60 per cent vote was considered very high for an off year. Last year only 45 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. In 1913 but 34.29 per cent of the total vote was cast. In 1912 the percentage was 42.43, while in 1911 it was 46.5.

Councilman James A. Watson, who spent the morning visiting the various precincts, declared this afternoon that there was every indication that a good vote would be cast before the day was over. He said that in precinct 2 of ward 21 this noon 248 votes had been cast out of a total of 479 registered voters. This, he said, was 28 more than had been recorded at noon three years ago, when he was a candidate for council.

In precinct 4 of ward 19, the councilman said, 186 votes had been cast at noon today out of 519 registered voters, or 16 more than had been cast at the same time three years ago. Precinct 5 of ward 19 also showed a gain, 178 ballots having been cast at noon out of 394 registered voters, 28 more than three years ago and 10 more than had been cast at noon in the state election Nov. 2, this year.

In the early part of the afternoon a visit to ward 11 showed four out of six precincts casting heavier votes than last year. One of the others had about the same number recorded while the sixth was lighter than a year ago. The count at that time was: Precinct 1, 276; precinct 2, 148; precinct 3, 287; precinct 4, 273; precinct 5, 287; precinct 6, 141.

Municipal elections are being held also in 17 other Massachusetts cities. They are Attleboro, Beverly, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Revere, Somerville, Woburn and Worcester.

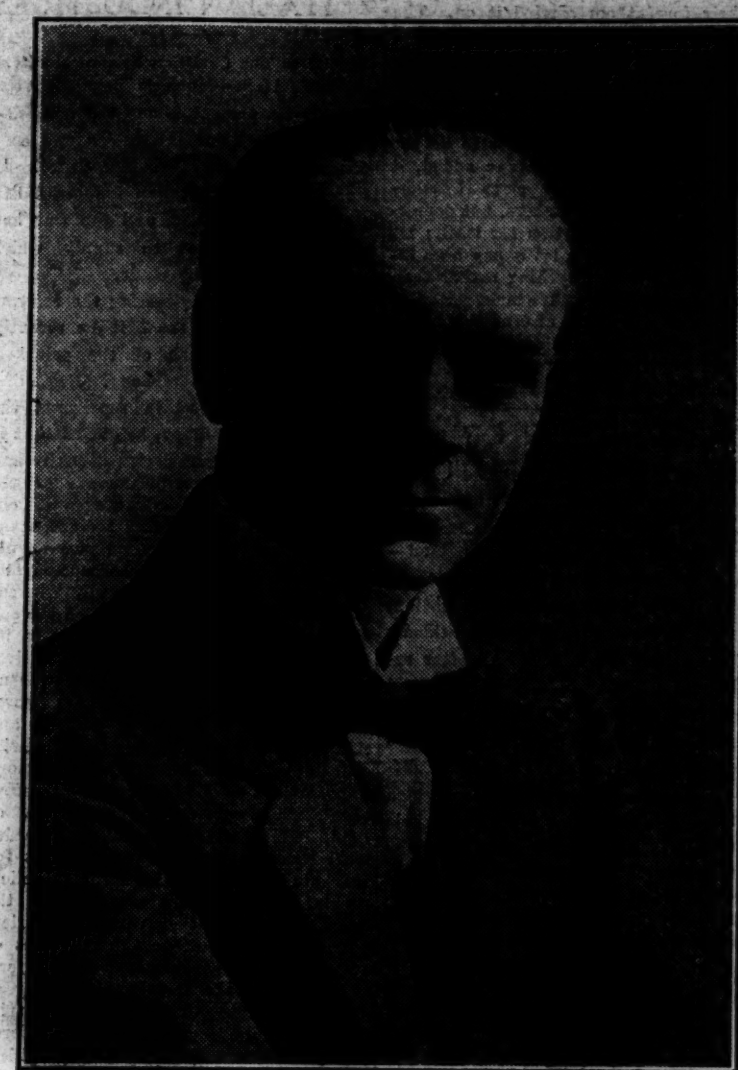
Conditions in Boston were such early this morning that one of the election commissioners said that he did not look for a vote much in excess of 62,000. The officials and workers connected with the Democratic city committee and the men identified as connected with Mayor Curley individually were visiting various places in the city all day seeing to it that their full ballot strength was brought out.

The Good Government Association and the Public School Association were active from the street this morning, knowing that success for them meant the bringing out of every vote possible. The candidates for the council bearing the endorsement of the citizens association were actively at work seeing to it that nothing was left undone that would bring to the polls all the friends of non-partisan government.

Henry C. Church of Charlestown, municipal election officer, who last week made affidavit to the effect that he had been discharged by the election commissioners because he was not favorable to the council ticket endorsed by the Democrats, was at work today at one of the Charlestown precincts. Election Commissioner Seiberlich said that this fact alone proved that he was not discharged by the board as alleged. The commission expects to see Mr. Church when he comes for his salary for today's service.

In the three Dorchester wards, 16, 20 and 24, the early morning vote was very light and heavy balloting late in the day was anticipated. At 8 a. m., after the polls had been open two hours, very

(Continued on page ten, column two)



Norman Angell

PLANS TO KEEP CHINA A REPUBLIC AIDED IN AMERICA

Revolution Is Expected by Organized Nationals in United States and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Chinese of the Pacific coast are perfecting organizations and plans to prevent the complete overthrow of republicanism in China. Wong Bok Yee, editor of the Young China, San Francisco daily newspaper, said that in anticipation of this act of Yuan Shih-kai the Chinese Nationalist League of America was formed a year ago, with branches all over United States, Canada, South America and nearly every country in the world.

This organization is now being called upon for funds to carry on a revolutionary movement in China and is promptly responding. Yue said the great majority in all parts in China are united in a revolutionary movement against Yuan Shih-kai under Dr. Sun.

The army and 12 out of 21 military governors of provinces, and comparatively few personal followers, are supporting Yuan Shih-kai, said Yue.

The Chinese SI companies, the powerful commercial organization representing in full form the consolidated interests of practically all the Chinese in America, said Yue, is solidly behind the revolutionary movement.

This and other organizations have memorialized President Wilson to refuse recognition of the monarchy.

A Seattle United Press dispatch attributes to Crawford M. Bishop, United States vice-consul at Shanghai, who has just returned from China, the statement that the indications are that masses of Chinese will revolt at no distant time.

Hwang-Ping, former Chinese minister of war has telegraphed his support to Chinese revolutionary organizations of the coast.

Tong King Chong, a prominent San Francisco Chinese, one of two representatives from the United States to the provisional parliament called by Sun Yat Sen at the formation of the Republic, says that a fortnight may see a definite beginning to restore the republic.

"Chinese in America raised \$1,000,000 to overthrow the Manchus, and we are now raising a similar amount to aid the present revolution," he said. Tong King Chong is president of the organization, known as the Chinese Free Masons, numbering many thousands in all parts of the world, headquarters of which are in this city.

YUAN SHIH-KAI AS THE FIRST EMPEROR IN CHINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China, Tuesday—The legislative council after a final examination of votes of citizens' representatives found the entire 1903 in favor of a constitutional monarchy with Yuan Shih-kai as first Emperor. A dispatch was then sent to the President, asking him to ascend the throne.

Yuan Shih-kai at first refused, expressing the view that his ability was insufficient for such an exalted position, but replying to a second dispatch he consented on condition that the form of government should be unchanged till next year.

OVERSEAS POLICY CALLED NEED FOR UNITED STATES

Norman Angell Asserts That a World State Already Is in Existence and Calls for a New Diplomacy

United States "preparedness" in the shape of increased armament and larger army and navy is an incomplete preparedness; the greatest need is for a preparedness of overseas policy, said Norman Angell, essayist and speaker on international policy, in an interview given Monday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Bellevue.

Mr. Angell spoke last evening before an economic club at the Hotel Astor, New York, and returns to Boston this evening to address members of the Women's City Club at Pilgrim hall. The general public is also invited. Thursday evening he speaks at the Boston City Club. Later in the week he is to speak at the Harvard Club of Boston. Sunday afternoon he addressed the Melrose community meeting.

Mr. Angell spoke in substance as follows:

Under economic conditions today a nation's interests and rights can never be protected by arms alone. In the last resort arms are for the defense not, properly speaking, of a country but of a policy—a truth which the history of the United States illustrates. If armaments are to be effective the people of this country and the world at large, as well as the theoretically prospective enemy must know what policy the armaments stand behind. Failing that, this country would have to fight first and find out afterwards what it was fighting

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD CONVENTION JUNE 7, NEXT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Republican national convention will be held June 7, the national committee decided today by viva voce vote.

The committee today ratified the reapportionment of delegates, by which southern representation is reduced. Certificates were presented from 23 states having 294 electoral votes, or a majority of the electoral college, approving the reduced representation plan.

Committee member Virgil I. Highland of Clarkburg, W. Va., and C. S. Burke of South Dakota, were formally seated. Committee member Harris of Oklahoma was named chairman of a committee to fix the new apportionment basis.

That the convention be held June 7 was a recommendation made this afternoon. This would be just one week before the Democratic convention. Chicago's delegation today claimed to have 37 votes more than a majority, solidly pledged; after a preliminary ballot with complementary votes for San Francisco.

CONFERENCE HELD IN CASE OF ANCONA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Erich Zwiadinek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, had a conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing in regard to the case of the steamship Ancona, sunk by an Austrian submarine, an act which the United States has asked Austria-Hungary to disavow. Neither of the officials commented afterward on what took place.

PEACE SHIP MAY GET TO NORWAY TONIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Ford peace ship Oscar II. is expected to reach Christiansand, Norway, late tonight, officers of the Scandinavian-American line said today. When she last reported, the Oscar II. was maintaining her schedule.

HOSTILE ARABS DRIVEN WESTWARD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CAIRO, Egypt, Tuesday—An official announcement states 300 hostile Arabs were met by a reconnoitering force from Matruh on the coast, about 150 miles west of Alexandria. They were driven westward.

RUSSIAN MINISTER DENIES RUMOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Tuesday—Rumors circulated regarding the concentration of Russian troops in Finland, thus constituting a menace to Sweden, are categorically denied by the Russian minister.

AGA FARIKH SHAH SLAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DELHI, India, Tuesday—A report from Kerman states Aga Farikh Shah, cousin of his highness, Aga Khan, has been assassinated there by Persians instigated, it is said, by German agents. Aga Farikh Shah was travelling for private reasons.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

LORD HALDANE'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS OUTLINED

Efforts Made to Keep Peace
Before War Began—Significance of National Education

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—Speaking at the Hampstead Garden City Institute recently, Lord Haldane, as mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches, made his first reply to the constant criticism and even vituperation which has found expression for so long in the press. His subject was education, but he said: I am here to utter to you a warning about the crisis which will arise after the war, and which is almost as grave for us, and I feel it more necessary to be explicit because I have been criticized, as some of you are aware, as not having warned my countrymen and warned the government about the war itself. I am not sure that my knowledge of what took place was as great as that of many of the wise people who talk now, but it was substantial, and what I have got to say about it is this, that while we were doubtless all surprised by the enormous magnitude and duration of the struggle which has developed, still nobody has been so much surprised as the general staff of Germany, who expected to walk over the course in about three months. Well, such information as I got, and I got a good deal, was carefully recorded and communicated without a moment's delay to the government of which I was a member. More than that, not only did I immediately take counsel over what we ascertained, but we took immediate action on it, and if we had not taken action on it, we would not have commanded the seas today, and the Germans would have been in Paris and perhaps at Calais.

That did not prevent us, Lord Haldane continued, doing all we could to try to get the idea of an aggressive policy of war out of the heads of other nations on the continent. I make no hesitation in saying that my most earnest desire was to keep peace, and I did everything in my power to keep it. But I was painfully conscious that there was at least the chance of a terrible war and I did all that in me lay to bring home that information, not to where it would simply lead to mischief, but to my colleagues and to those with whom I was working, with the result that, as I say, at least we were not taken unawares, and we were able to mobilize not only the fleet, but the army, in the first moment of the outbreak of war. Let me add that I am far from making a claim that we knew everything or knew as much as we might have known if we had been better, cleverer and greater people. We did our best and I repeat to you that there is no government among the powers that are at war today that has not been wholly surprised and taken back by the way in which events have developed and the magnitude and duration of the struggle.

I make my critics a present of that admission. This is only a preliminary of what I have come here to say tonight, but I do not want again to leave even a pretext for it to be said that warning has not been given. When the time comes and the records are disclosed, my warnings about the war and the steps that were taken will become known to the people. They are all there and I am not in the least afraid of the advent of the day of judgment.

Continuing, Lord Haldane said that there were matters about which he felt equally responsible, if he did not try in a very humble fashion to warn his fellow countrymen, and one was the tremendous significance of national education. An immense struggle must, he declared, succeed the war, a struggle of the peoples of continental nations who were trying to save from wreck all they could, and more than that, to get a better lead in the future. They had hitherto the immense goodwill and advantage which arose from the possession of great resources, great wealth and the lead in the commerce and industry of the world. But was it so clear that after the war was over they would still possess these advantages? Capital would be very scarce on their side of the Atlantic, and their competitors would be many, each looking forward to making up for the past and for getting their ascendancy in the future, and unless they did something more than put merely British courage and British influence into the struggle, unless they did something to develop the British intellect and put that into the struggle, then he, for one, frankly warned them he could not answer for the future of this country or the empire.

It was a question of national education, if only to put themselves on the level on which some other nations were at this moment. That was a grave consideration and it was not the only one. We are free to have, Lord Haldane said, with the advent of democracy, to power, a democracy which will be still more powerful after the war, when everything has to be cleaned up, and the question is, to be put whether the old order of things take its place, or a new order of things take its place. We shall be free to face with the advent of democracy, and let us see that we do our best to educate our masters before they can exercise mastery over us. The schoolmaster, Lord Haldane insisted, was the real democrat. He could make all men and all women equal. They must get all they could out of the continuation system, as it was the only one accessible to 19 out of 20 of their population, for their safety as a nation depended on their preparing fu-

ture generations to carry on the struggle, as they had tried to carry it on, and as their forefathers carried it on. The struggle was a subject about which he must give the most serious warning to the country, otherwise a calamity was in store for them as great as this terrible war. If democracy wants to be the governing class, Lord Haldane added, it must be the governing class intellectually, as well as in numbers. Let democracy insist upon education for itself, let it continue to be poor, let it pay high income tax, let it be anything rather than starved intellectually. We must seriously criticize every proposal of economy in the teaching of children. I know of no problem, he concluded, more pressing than that of which I have been speaking.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN FUTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—At the opening meeting of the session of the Northern Architectural Association, held in Newcastle recently, the president, R. Burns Dick, F. R. I. B. A., after referring to the war, which he described as the beginning of a new epoch, went on to speak of the changed conditions of warfare, and of the necessarily different means of self-preservation which these conditions called for. The whole study of aerial navigation, he said, was in its infancy. Interwoven with the fabric of national life, Mr. Dick continued, must be an ordered arrangement for defense, which will be the motif of its pattern. But this new order of things must no longer be left to a few government departments to deal with. It is everybody's business, and upon that fact being thoroughly grasped depends our existence as a first-class power.

There would, he continued, have to be a revolution in educational methods. In the remodeled national structure the ideal to be aimed at, it would be agreed, was to construct it and maintain it by the best intelligence available. It could not be contended that this was the basis on which was reared their existing national and local government. A new way of representing what I hope will be in the future the coordinated intelligence of the community on the council, must be found, Mr. Dick said, and to clear the ground for a reconstructed system, I would wipe out ward representation and the voluntary representative, and divide the population into sections, each representative of one of the various interests which form the life of the city. How many branches of activity would be thus represented would depend on the size and character of the community concerned.

The local authority would then be a collective organization at its best, composed of all branches of local activity, military, educational, legal, financial, commercial, etc., all giving the result of coordinated effort in their respective spheres to the furtherance of communal interest and advancement. There is no individual citizen that could not be included in at least one of, say, 15 to 20 such "interests."

It would be the duty of each of these societies or interests to form what I might call a foresight committee, devoted to the study of changing conditions affecting their special spheres of activity and their possible influence on the affairs of the community generally—to anticipate events and formulate proposals to meet them, and to confer with similar committees in other sections, finally voicing the result of their deliberations through their representative.

Mr. Dick thought it might be possible to extend some such system to national government. In the meantime, he considered the first and greatest problem was how to shape future plans to meet the danger which would again confront any nation unprepared to defend itself against the new forces that would be employed by the enemy bent on conquest. Their "foresight" committee might well commence, he maintained, by studying the effects of the military offensive against cities just commencing to develop. This opened up a large field for thought and ingenuity. Building construction must be considerably modified. The planning and general form of public buildings would undergo a considerable change, and, indeed, the whole design and appearance of cities would alter. He could see the gradual increase in the proportion of open spaces; the general introduction of underground or double-decked roadways, with their solution of traffic problems, combined with safety for the population, and many other contrivances for protection against aircraft.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia—Mr. Hagelthorn, the minister of agriculture for Victoria, has outlined a scheme whereby the states of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the Commonwealth government will handle and finance the harvest of the four states. The government, Mr. Hagelthorn stated, had proposed the appointment of a London board, consisting of the high commissioner and the agents-general. Referring to the work of securing ships, the minister said that Mr. Hughes had done more in this direction than any one body of merchants could do. In response to Mr. Hughes' message, the admiralty had released 14 steamers and had appointed two of the most influential of British shipowners to provide as many ships as possible. The associated banks of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia had agreed to cooperate.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING ITALIAN INDUSTRIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ROME, Italy—Much is being written in Italy at present about the necessity of increasing home production and consequently commercial independence. It is recognized that Italian industrial life is still in its infancy, and the war has revealed deficiencies to supply which every effort must be made.

With a view to indicating the reforms needed, a writer in the Tribuna recently gave a rapid sketch of the principal sources of national revenue. Beginning with agriculture, which represents the main industry of Italy, he stated that it had never been carried on rationally and according to the requirements of the country. With the advantages of climate enjoyed by Italy and her geographical position, Italian agriculture should be able to cover home consumption and to export specialties as well, whereas there were few districts in which the soil was made to yield in proportion to its fertility. In most parts of Italy cultivation was promiscuous and there was no fixed standard, so that grain was sown where vineyards should be planted, and vice versa; ancient methods were likewise still in use. As a consequence, enormous importations of grain were made annually with a corresponding outflow of gold, while other products exceeded local consumption and were useless for markets abroad. A wise agrarian policy, regulating agriculture according to the adaptability of the various districts would greatly increase the resources of Italy in this direction, says the writer.

Passing to the merchant shipping of Italy, he points out that the mercantile marine should be given great consideration on account of Italy's geographical position and the conformation of the land, which juts out into the Mediterranean across great maritime currents like an enormous quay. That the Italian mercantile marine has not reached its fullest development is attributed by the writer to the fact that it is classed together with the military marine under one and the same rule, whereas the interests of the two services are not always identical. Again, the development of Italian industries and railways has brought with it an enormous consumption of coal, and it is calculated that 400,000,000 lire leave the country yearly for this commodity. Yet statistics show that the hydraulic force at the disposal of the country, if converted into electricity, would approximate 4,000,000 horsepower. At present about 1,000,000 are utilized, and the utilization of the remaining 3,000,000 would represent a great saving to the country.

Besides electric power there are other resources lying neglected in Italy. Iron is imported and yet there are abundant deposits of iron ore awaiting extraction in Sardinia and also at Cogne in Piedmont. Other minerals and valuable products also abound, such as copper, petroleum and so forth, but private enterprise is too timid to sink capital where a certain amount of risk is incurred. Many anomalies in Italian industry have been revealed by the war. For instance, zinc exists in the country, but the Italians lack the necessary plant and means of extracting it, so that zinc coming from mines in Italy must be bought by them abroad. Wool is also produced but it is sent beyond the frontiers for preparation to be bought back again by the country later. Indeed, much could be manufactured in Italy, according to the Tribuna's correspondent, which is brought from other countries, and this with the double advantage of giving work to Italians and of preventing the exodus of wealth.

MINERS' WAGES REDUCED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales—Earl St. Aldwyn, at a meeting of the South Wales conciliation board, gave his decision in favor of the owners' application for a 5 per cent reduction in the general wage rate in the coal field. The arguments advanced in favor of the application were reduced selling price and the diminution in the export trade. The statistics quoted showed an average reduction of 9d. per ton in price, and a decline of a million tons in the export figures for the period under review. The workmen, on the other hand, contended that the advance on Sept. 10 of 12½ per cent did not represent all they were entitled to. Lord St. Aldwyn gave his casting vote for the reduction on Dec. 1. The wage rate, therefore, becomes 25.83 above the standard rate of 1915. The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation has called the attention of the president of the Board of Trade to the increasing number of stoppages that are taking place owing to lack of tonnage. The restricted export policy of the government is being blamed for this state of affairs, and one mine owner has said that it would be better to close down indefinitely one or two pits and allow the miners to enlist than to continue to try to adapt the trade to the severe regulations of the Board of Trade. It is hoped that the new orders in council affecting shipping will improve matters.

NEW ZEALAND NURSES AND WAR

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Up to the time of writing 183 registered nurses have sailed from New Zealand to render services in connection with the war. Although the total number on the state registered roll is only 1800, about 600 applications have been received from nurses desirous of going abroad. In some cases those who have been anxious to give assistance have paid their own passage money to England and Egypt.

ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO AUSTRIAN FLEET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt has published an account of a visit to the Austrian fleet "off the Dalmatian coast" forwarded by one of its war correspondents, a member of a small band of journalists that was recently permitted, for the first time since the outbreak of war, to make the excursion.

The writer expressed his satisfaction at having been allowed to board the submarine which sank the Medusa in the harbor of Venice. He also watched the ascent of the waterplane that dropped the first bombs on that city. The officers of the fleet he found very satisfied with the great deeds they had been able to perform during the first months of the war. When we were faced only with the French fleet in the Adriatic, they told him, our navy did great things, and he found that the sailors likewise spoke with a smile of the feeble attacks delivered by the French.

Since the intervention of Italy, it was explained, the work which had been extremely arduous before and which was almost impossible from the landman's point of view, had been even more difficult. The ship's crews, however, were still filled with the joy of that day when, five hours after the declaration of war, the fleet left the harbor amidst rousing cheers and the singing of patriotic songs in order to harry the Italian coast, according to the well-worked-out plan of Admiral Haus. This unheard-of bit of daring, it was declared, held up the Italian advance for a fortnight, so that the great victory of the first Isonzo battle was in part due to the fleet. Since this remarkable undertaking, so highly important to the course of the entire world war, the smaller units especially, such as submarines and waterplanes had inflicted severe losses on the enemy, and the torpedo boats and destroyers had completely frustrated attempts to forward supplies to Montenegro from Antivari. For a time, it was stated, warships made a regular practice of escorting transports to Antivari, laden with munitions and provisions for Montenegro. The warships were then compelled to steam away for fear of submarines, and then came the turn of the Austrian destroyers, which appeared before Antivari with the greatest punctuality and shot down all the piles of provisions heaped up on the quay.

In these circumstances, observed the writer, it can be imagined how "easy" it will be to provision the Serbian army from the sea, if it falls back upon Montenegro or Albania, or to make the necessary arrangements for an Italian landing. The fleet, he added, was brilliantly supported by the air service, and the waterplane had proved a most effective weapon. In order to illustrate the work done in this direction, an aerial bombardment in miniature was given, it appears, for the benefit of the spectators. A hydroplane ascended and fired rounds from machine guns fixed to its sides and even dropped bombs to illustrate the accuracy of aim attained. According to the writer, quite small objects were singled out at a height of 600 meters, and the whole exhibition conveyed to him a lively impression of how horrifying the effect of such an attack must be in the streets of a coast fortress.

The visitors were fortunate in that their visit coincided with the arrival of news of a great victory over the Serbians, and the last they saw of the fleet a demonstration was being given in honor of the occasion. At a certain signal a salute was fired, trumpets were blown, and all the warships in the bay hoisted their flags simultaneously, while from the deck of the admiral's flagship there resounded Haydn's hymn followed by the German "Kaiserlied."

WAR IMPROVES TRADE OF CLYDE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a special meeting of the Clyde Navigation Trust recently Sir Thomas Mason was reelected chairman. In thanking the members Sir Thomas said eight years was a very long time to occupy that chair. The war, he continued, had been a disturbing element in business of all kinds, and the trust had not escaped. The first month of the war disastrously affected their trade. The prophets were wrong, however, regarding the effect the war would have on the great mass of the community. The war had made trade good. It had had the effect of shutting up some ports, but the great advance in the trade of the Clyde had been marvelous. Wages had increased, of course, and there was a general increase in the price of coal and in other expenditure in connection with the running of the concern. These increases had all been met by the increase in revenue and in rates which the trust took steps to put into operation at a very early date after the commencement of the war.

Twenty per cent of their men were now serving with the colors. The present financial position remained perfectly satisfactory. Of course, they had had to give consideration to the general demand from the government that all public work should be curtailed and restricted, but while their energies might be suspended, in some degree, in regard to extensions, there were lots of domestic questions which had been pressing on the trust for some considerable time and they might very profitably occupy their time by giving attention to such questions. The trust, he was sure, would go on in the future and help to maintain the prosperity not only of the city of Glasgow, but of the west of Scotland.

FRENCH SCHEME TO MOBILIZE THE RESEARCH FORCES

M. Borel Heads Technical and
M. Bigeard Administrative
Side of Inventions Department

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Journal Officiel publishes a decree by which M. Paul Painlevé, the new minister for public education and of inventions for the national defense, has appointed M. Borel head of the technical, and M. Bigeard head of the administrative side of the new inventions department. M. Painlevé is, himself, a great authority on modern research, and his assistants are both men of considerable reputation in the world of research. M. Borel is professor at the faculty of science, and has, moreover, greatly distinguished himself during the war as a lieutenant in the artillery, receiving special mention for his services, in the army dispatches. He is particularly known for his profound knowledge of mechanics and has been an active collaborator with M. Painlevé with regard to aviation. M. Bigeard has made a name for himself in naval circles and is one of the most distinguished students turned out by the Ecole Polytechnique. The unquestioned ability of these men guarantees efficiency in the important work that lies before them, for it devolves upon them to mobilize the research forces of the country and make them available for national defense.

The duties of this new branch of the national service have been set forth in a joint report by the departments of war, navy and inventions, in which it is explained that the war, as it develops, takes on more and more the character of a struggle of research and machinery and that the combination of old methods of warfare and the most modern inventions presents daily the most pressing and complex problems. The technical departments of the army and navy do all they can to resolve these questions but they cannot possibly cope with a task so immense, in view of the extent of latter-day discoveries.

The complexity and variety of the problems and the necessity for their rapid solution demands the collaboration of all the best intellectual forces of the country. The full resources of French inventive genius are far from being completely utilized. Many laboratories and the finest research machinery remain idle, although any quantity of capable talent is available. Expert workers isolated in their workshops are wasting their efforts from sheer lack of proper organization. To direct inventive effort into a definite line and coordinate the discoveries, to eliminate the multitudinous propositions that have no practical use, and centralize all effort on those that are capable of being used, will be the role of the new department. The report goes on to say that the ministers are inspired by the example of the national convention, which requisitioned for the country the services of all the savants and engineers, as well as the manufacturers of war material, and that it is a matter of the utmost necessity today that the mobilization of the forces of French industry shall be extended to those of French research.

Speaking of the work of the new department M. Painlevé himself explains that the existing organization, known as the superior commission of inventions, will not in any way be displaced, but that this body will, to a large extent, occupy itself with the selection of such inventions as seem suitable out of the immense number offered, of which a great many are quite uninteresting. The selections will be made in a wholly impartial manner and sent on to the headquarters of the new department where they will be immediately handed over to one of the specially organized sections, such as the electrical or aviation, each of which consists of perhaps three or four young and active specialists, amongst whom are representatives of the army and navy departments.

These sections will examine the invention fundamentally and superintend its practical completion in one of the laboratories belonging to the Sorbonne or the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, etc., where it will be handed over to experts who will give the inventors the most skilled technical assistance. The manufacturing side is to be studied at the same time and afterwards practical tests are to be made in the presence of the representatives of the army and navy. If the results are good the two departments will then take over the invention.

The minister adds that the new department makes a strong appeal not only to known savants, but to all the highest inventive talent, and to experts in the laboratory as well as in the workshops. The variety of the inventions received is immense, from the modest perfecting of the pivot of a machine gun, to the most delicate application of modern physics, the one perhaps from some savant well known for his atomic studies, the other from some obscure mechanic. The work will be carried out as simply, and with as much elasticity as possible, and it will require from those who run it the most untiring labor and self-sacrifice. The cooperation of the members of the Academy of Science, of the superior commission of inventions, and of all those men of inventive genius who may have suffered morally through not being employed more actively in the national defense can, says M. Painlevé, be absolutely counted upon in advance.

FUTURE ECONOMIC PLANS OF BULGARIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—M. Tontschew, the Bulgarian minister of finance, during his recent visit to Berlin, explained Bulgaria's future economic plans to the representative of a German agency. Bulgaria, he said, had every reason to maintain good and friendly relations with Greece, and was determined to do so. The position was also the same with regard to Rumania.

After the war Bulgaria would enter upon a period of great economic development, and one of the main preliminary steps in this direction would be the development of her shipping. To this end it was proposed to establish at Porto Lagos a first-class harbor, provided with ample railway communications. Hitherto the country had boasted of only one shipping company, but, although no definite arrangements could be made until after the war, negotiations had already been opened with several large shipping firms in other countries. It was of quite exceptional importance also for Bulgaria that commercial education with Germany should be developed.

The minister concluded with a reference to Bulgaria's natural sources of wealth, and pointed out that she was particularly rich in minerals, especially copper. At Elisena, for instance, some 40 kilometers from Sofia, there was a very productive copper mine in good working order, yielding no less than 73 per cent of the metal. The mine belonged to a Russian who had left the country, and the works had been closed down, but it would be an easy matter to begin operations again. At Widin, close to the Danube, there was a second very important seam of copper, and though work there had not yet been begun, it would be advisable to set it in motion immediately after the conclusion of peace, as the means of communication with the mine in question were excellent.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which published an enthusiastic article in honor of M. Tontschew's visit, had a good deal to say with regard to the financial aspect of the German-Bulgarian alliance. Nothing, it wrote, can so clearly illustrate the political importance of the financial bond between Germany and Bulgaria as Venizelos' famous memorandum to King Constantine in February of this year, in which he declared that he renounced the attempt to win Bulgaria for the entente by Greek mediation, since he learned that that country had concluded a fresh loan in Germany. As Bulgaria is bound by treaty, the paper continued, to raise whatever money she requires among German bankers in the future also, there is no further cause to fear that Venizelos or another will soon repeat the attempt to detach Bulgaria from the central powers.

This financial and economic connection can only bring advantages to Germany as well as to Bulgaria. With the issue of the first half of the 500 million mark loan, German capital at once acquired the rich coal mines of Pernik near Sofia, and the second half of the loan, the option on which will probably soon be exercised, is to be used to build the Porto Lagos-Haskovo railway, and to construct a harbor at Porto Lagos itself. German capital will enable Bulgaria to open up her territory, and in a Greater Bulgaria, with its industrious and promising population, German trade and German industry will find a wide field of successful activity.

POSTOFFICE AND ENLISTMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The postmaster-general has issued a statement on the subject of the enlistment of postoffice workers. It will not be possible, he says, to release men from their duties until the Christmas pressure is over. Exceptions to this rule will be made, where possible, in the case of men who have special reasons for joining units at once, but no man should enlist without the permission of his superior officers. Men who have signified their willingness to enlist will be attested by the recruiting authorities and passed at once into the army reserve, to be called up along with the group in which they are placed. Every effort will be made to release employees after Christmas, but in some cases it may be necessary to obtain the consent of the military authorities for the transfer of a man from an earlier to a later group, in order to provide adequately for the performance of his post-office duties. In addition to the note of the postmaster-general, local notices have been issued to the effect that permission to enlist in the non-combatant branch of the Royal Engineers will not be granted to any postal clerk or postman of less than 35 years of age or more than 45.

Christmas Papers

Red, green and all other colors. Beautiful whites, fancy holly and brick designs. TWINES, TAPES, RIBBONS in all colors makes your packages attractive at little cost.

CHRISTMAS TREE BOXES

Twenty-five designs, most of them new. PROTECT YOUR GIFTS with one grade of white tissue, and for shipment pack with shredded tissue, corrugated cardboard and the best of heavy paper.

CORRUGATED BOXES

Stone & Forsyth Co.

Right in the shopping district.
67 Kingston Street, Boston
Corner Bedford Street.
Careful attention to "phone orders.
Phone Oxford 6880.

W. B. CLARKE CO.
Lending Library 55 & 57 Tremont St.
Main 4714-W 50 Court St.

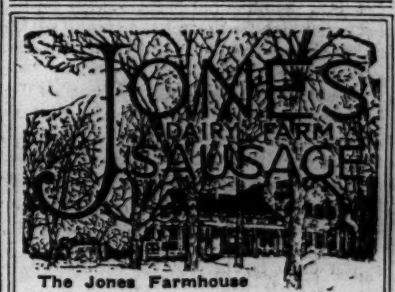
ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE PROTEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press the following resolution was unanimously adopted at a recent conference in Berlin of the German section of the Alliance Israelite Universelle:

The assembled members of the central committee and of the free organization of the Alliance Israelite Universelle have learned with indignation that the secretary of the Alliance Israelite Universelle has, while misusing their name, issued a manifesto which has been forwarded by the central consistory of French Israelites to Jews in neutral countries, and which is full of severe attacks upon our fatherland. We enter the sharpest protest against this violation of the neutrality of the A. I. U. on the part of the secretary, who has acted contrary to the constitution of the society, while fully aware of its mission as a purely philanthropic organization. We shall hold those responsible to account, and expect the central committee to disavow the action of its secretary, and to give us full satisfaction. Until that is done, our connection with the Alliance Israelite Universelle is dissolved.

GERMAN STOCK EXCHANGE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Although German financiers have so far persistently denied the existence of a moratorium, it was announced recently that the stock exchange moratorium would be abrogated at the end of November. An association of Berlin bankers has been formed with a capital of m.20,000,000 to assist members of the stock exchange who find themselves in difficulties in consequence of the government's decision.



OUR sausage recommends itself to anyone who tries it, and recommendations by one friend to another have caused a steady growth of its popularity.

In our sausage we use only choice young pig pork. There is an appetizing fragrance about these true farm sausages that will give you a pleasant anticipation the moment you sit down before them.

Grocers everywhere sell our sausage, also our lard, rendered in open kettles, and our hams and bacon, sugar cured and smoked slowly over hickory embers. Your own grocer will be glad to deliver a small amount of sausage to you regularly. He gets it fresh, several times a week.

MILO C. JONES
Jones Dairy Farm
Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin



Hess-Bright Ball Bearings in an automobile mean permanent bearing accuracy plus strength. Don't accept a cheap substitute.



THE HESS-BRIGHT MFG. CO.
Front St. and Erie Ave.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

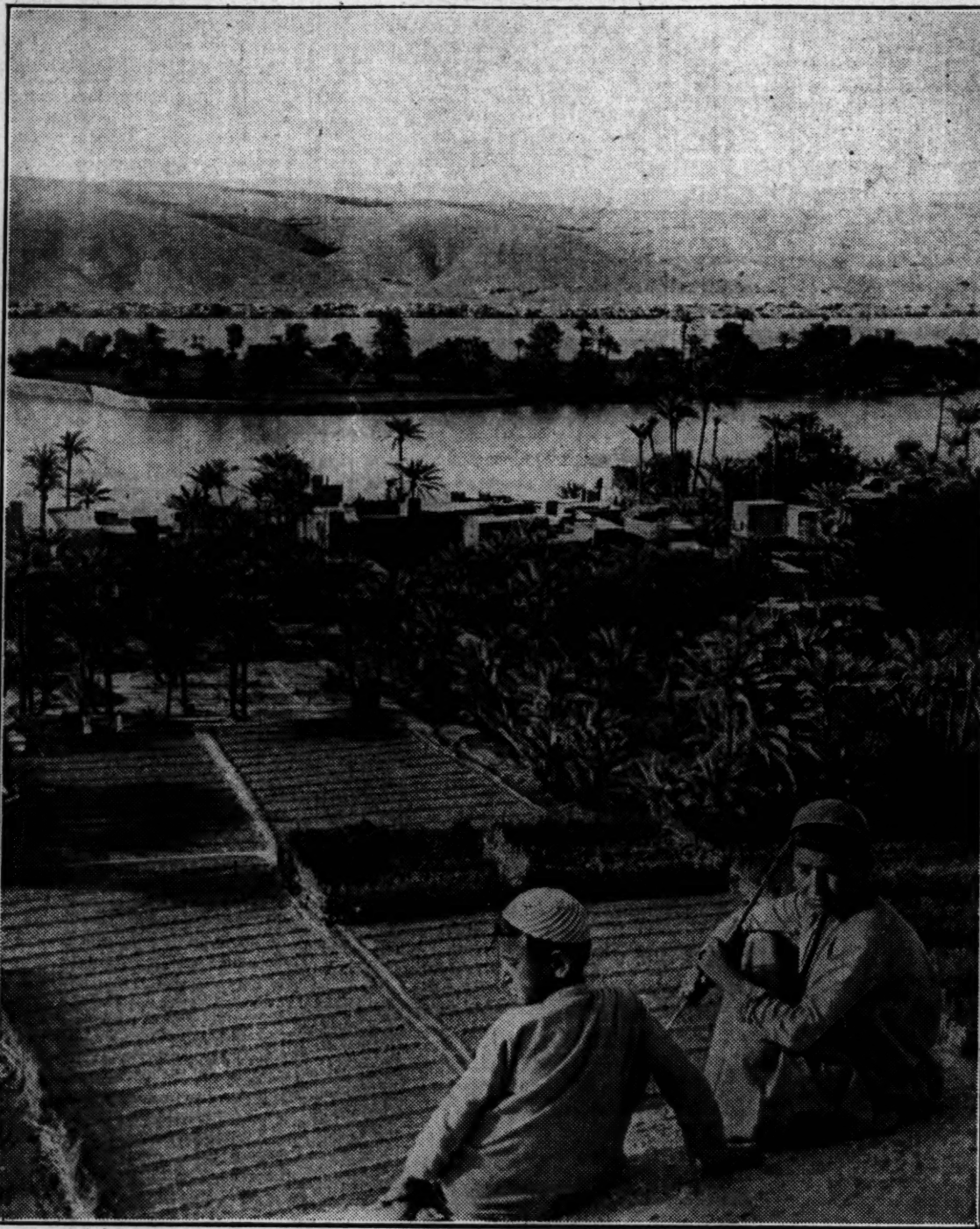


BACK BAY BRANCH
State Street Trust Co.
130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

LORD ROSEBURY ON ISSUES FACING NATION AFTER WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Continuing Lord Rosebery said that he was in Canada in 1873, and in Australia in 1883, and he was bound to say that in both in Canada and Australia the imperial sentiment was a very pale shadow of what it was now. If the hotter spirits among them had been able to influence the government of the countries and persuaded it to invite the colonies as they were then, to come and join the government of the empire, they could have met with some unpleasant rejoinders. There was this very prime fact, that the colonies were not the same as the mother country was then providing for the whole defense of the empire, and the inhabitants of the dominions, then much more sparse and poorer than they were now, were extremely reluctant to share the white man's burden, and feared that might be their destiny if they were called upon to take part in the government of the empire. All that had



STATISTICS SHOW FINANCE OF RUSSIA

VALUE OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY

VALUE OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—According to a correspondent of the Tyd, who has recorded his impression of German feeling towards Holland on his return from a visit to Germany, it is regarded as a matter for congratulation in that country that Dutch neutrality was respected. It is pointed out that, as a result, the frontier has remained open for the importation of foodstuffs, while it is also generally admitted that Holland constitutes a natural protection of Germany's flank against England. Germany, the writer continued, also appreciates the fact that she is able to buy in Holland many articles of which she is badly in need, and that the latter country permits the exportation of enormous stocks to her neighbor; it is regretted, however, that the Dutch government has placed an embargo on the exportation of so many articles.

grin mountains she will make her last stand. King Peter's government is provisionally established at Mitrovitz, not far from the Montenegrin frontier, and General Putnik, in his cleverly planned retreat, is evidently aiming at concentrating his troops in order to bring them, if it should prove necessary, into the circle of mountains which the Montenegrins have kept free of invaders. Here, continues the Journal de Genève, the Serbs could make a long resistance, provided they can be furnished with munitions and food. The resources of Montenegro could certainly not cope with such a demand; the country which could do so is Italy. She has not yet moved a single soldier. Will she refuse to provision the Serbs?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LINCOLN, England—A scheme is on foot to establish in the public library at Lincoln a home for Tennyson manuscripts, editions of his poems, portraits, busts, and personal relics, as has been done in the case of Wordsworth at Grasmere. Only very slight expenditure is contemplated, loans or gifts of actual exhibits being considered preferable in time of war. The approval of Lord Tennyson has been secured and he has already sent a number of valuable loans, whilst Lord Cromer, Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon, Lord Bryce, Rudyard Kipling, and other influential people are also supporting the scheme.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

The remainder of the report refers to the provision of new arterial and non-traffic roads. As in his note Mr. Mirams only deals with the development of the villages and smaller towns, he points out that no good purpose would be served by discussing the details of big schemes. It only remains to point out, he says, that the Bombay town planning act has put far-reaching reforms within the reach of every municipality. Put very briefly, a municipality may make a scheme subject to the sanction of the governor and council, for the planning of an undeveloped area within its jurisdiction, and therefore may, in accordance with the provisions of the act, provide for main and subsidiary roads being constructed which will meet the requirements not only of the present, but of the future. In an appendix Mr. Mirams makes proposals for the housing accommodation of the poorest class. In circulating the report the government adds a note as to the desirability of the erection of model dwellings and of the imposition of building conditions. All government land is to be so dealt with.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

TRIP TO THE HAGUE DENIED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France.—In reply to the statement which appeared in the English and the French press that Baron d'Es-tournelles de Constant had accompanied the German plenipotentiaries to The Hague, the following statement has been issued by the famous pacifist: "I did not go to The Hague, and I know no one in France, among my friends, who has been to The Hague since the beginning of the war. I have several times been asked to go, but I have always refused. All my life I have fought against war and therefore I do not intend advocating submission to the one which is being waged upon us, in total negation of all that we have achieved up to now. In a few years' time if it ends in any other way than by the overturning of the German government, which brought it about."

(By The Christian Science Monitor special

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS SUSPENDED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Temps states that the executive of the Swedish Socialist party has suspended three of its members, Dr. Gustav Steffen, Dr. Yngve Larsson and Otto Jaerte, for having taken part in an intervention propaganda. A little time ago a book was brought out by the party, advocating the intervention of Sweden on the side of Germany and making the most of the Russian danger. It was stated that the three Socialists just mentioned had had a share in its publication, and failing to obtain any denial from the persons concerned, the Socialist executive did not hesitate to dismiss them from the membership of the party. Replying to the criticism caused by the action of the executive, Branting, the president of the Socialist party, stated that participation in a propaganda in favor of a war of aggression was not in accord with Socialist views and that the three Socialists concerned should themselves have resigned their membership.

PARKER
SAFETY SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN

PARKER PEN CO.,
20 Mill St.,
Janesville,
Wis.

If you live in one of those towns listed below, send me one of the following dealers:

BOSTON, A. Himmel; Carter, Carter & Mayes Co. BROOKLINE, MASS., J. R. Rogers; Young & Brown. CLEVELAND, D. Blum; D. S. Kammerer; Tucker; The Todd Co. CHICAGO, Greenwood's Music Shop; W. H. Bessing; J. M. Schaefer. DETROIT, J. L. Goss; J. E. Kallman. DENVER, C. M. Davis Printing & Sign; Alfred J. Schmitt; The Schultz Co. DETROIT, Buzzell & Foster; D. E. Perrin; E. A. Schwartz; Edward C. Russell; Granger Co.; Harry H. Tucker; F. E. Williams. INDIANAPOLIS, J. W. Moore; J. W. Moore & Son. LOS ANGELES, American Co.; H. B. D. Co.; F. J. Hinesley; Phillips & Moore; The Camera Shop. MINNEAPOLIS, E. S. Hamilton Co. NEW YORK CITY, J. W. Allen; J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons. PHILADELPHIA, C. Warren Lindig; Philip Saenger. SAN FRANCISCO, D. J. Hughes; J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons. ST. LOUIS, J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons; J. W. Allen & Sons. ST. LOUIS, Water-Watch Music Co. WASHINGTON, D. C., Goldsmith's Store; Peoples Store; The Richards Co. MILWAUKEE, Bunde & Tpmeyer Co.

"JUST A WOMAN" BY EUGENE WALTER AT THE WILBUR

WILBUR THEATRE.—The Meera, Shubert present "Just a Woman," by Eugene Walter, produced under the direction of J. C. Hoffman. The cast: The Woman.....Josephine Victor The Man.....Walter Hampden The Boy.....George Stuart Christie The Girl.....Virginia Allen The Lawyer.....Walter Hampden The French Maid.....Margaret McWade The Butler.....David Howell Lindley The Detective.....Malcolm Arbuthnot The Bohemian Coachman.....John Arthur The Little Son.....Master James Regie The Judge.....Walter Wilson The Clerk of the Court.....Robert Forrest The Attorney of Record.....George Williams The Junior Counsel.....Robert Gaffney The Assistant Counsel.....John Sanders The Son.....Albert Hackett

By dint of much polishing and carpentering Mr. Walter has achieved a play of great power. There are still smoothing and tightening to be done; a little pruning of talk; a little paring of superfluous action; a little repressing of emotion. From his abundance of play material Mr. Walter has for the most part selected admirably; there is, however, a tendency toward prodigality of emotion. Perhaps after all, though, we are not so much concerned with what it is now, for there can be no question but that it is to have a future.

Putting aside, then, the things that time and future audiences will show do not belong, we find a drama based on the power of a woman's love and a man's need of that love. The play is of our time and nation; it contains the mixture of races and the struggle of industry and the idolizing of money we see about us in America; the reek of steel's millions clings to it. It tells in almost epic fashion the love of the woman for the man her husband and how this love gives her the vision of good to come and great usefulness. Manlike he misunderstands. "Perhaps you have second sight," he says, when she sees the chance she has saved and saved for has come. Manlike, too, he is guided by her clearer perceptions, and gives consent to her putting her savings into the invention of a young Pole, the process of the open hearth.

Great wealth is theirs and rapid advancement to the chairmanship of a great corporation comes to him. Then arrives the testing time of her love. Manlike again, feeling power, he faints would believe himself responsible and refuses just tribute to his wife. As frequently in cases of sudden wealth another woman is at hand and he would be free from wife but keep child.

His lawyer places detectives in the house with instructions to find grounds on which he can get a divorce. The woman pleads with her husband to return, but he will not. Her kindness to a crippled Bohemian coachman is twisted by the detectives into unfaithfulness and the lawyer persuades the husband they can make out a case. He is willing to go through with it after the other woman makes it plain she will not go to him without marriage. The wife, strong in her love for him, goes to his hotel to make another effort to win him back; finds the other woman, but makes her plea, justly placing the other woman on a level with the drink as part of his dissipation.

At the divorce trial the wife offers no defense beyond a brief letter to the judge stating that she is innocent and her accusers liars, and affirming her faith that the truth will be made known. The detectives give their evidence and she, without counsel, lets them go unconfessed. The judge tells her that if she does not get on to the record any proof of her innocence he has no alternative but to grant her husband the divorce and take from her the custody of the child. This rouses her and she is sworn, takes the stand, and to general amazement admits that the charges are true but defers her husband to take her child from her, for it is not his, she lies. This confirms the judge in his suspicions of perjury and conspiracy and he calls on the district attorney to act.

After years in prison for his felony the man comes back to the woman and his child, cleansed of his sin and folly and now at the point where he can grasp the vision the woman had at first and ready to go on with the course she planned, from which his own blind self-love led him.

The bulk of the work of course falls on Miss Victor as the woman. Mr. Walter is fortunate in having an actress

who sees so clearly his meaning and grasps so well the fundamental idea of the story. She is best in the effortless moments, where her naturalness has a chance to count. At the climax of the trial scene, however, she rises to the demands for strong melodramatic fervor, which finds ready response from the audience. The part of the man, taken by Walter Hampden, at times somewhat boisterous, is nevertheless consistent, and his voice and his manner of using it most effective. It is a particularly capable cast, and good stage direction is evident in the handling of the extra people in the courtroom scene. The staging of the piece is worthy of comment, for the cottage on the hill with the stacks of the mills in the middle distance belching realistic fire and smoke is a bit of setting of an excellence not too often found.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

The first performance of the fifteenth production of the Harvard Dramatic Club will be given in Hasty Pudding theater, Holyoke street, Cambridge, to-night at 8:15. "The Perverseness of Pamela" will be repeated tomorrow night on the same stage and Thursday and Saturday nights in Copley hall, Boston.

"Under Fire," the war melodrama which is having a long run in New York, is in prospect for the Park Square theater. In the lobby there is a case of war relics lent to Selwyn & Co. by an American Red Cross worker.

Henry Miller's production of "Daddy Long-Legs" is expected to reach the Tremont theater at the close of Julian Eltinge's engagement in "Cousin Lucy," which opens Dec. 27. This fortnight films showing the Allies in fighting trim are being shown.

"The Girl Who Smiles" is playing its final week at the Colonial. "Chin Chin" will take possession of that stage next Monday. The engagement is limited. Seats went on sale this morning and before noon 15 rows in the orchestra were sold out.

Next week William Gillette at the Hollis Street will appear in "Sherlock Holmes" on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Saturday matinee and night, and in "Secret Service" Thursday and Friday nights. John Drew comes to this house Dec. 27 in "The Chief."

Miss Anglin continues to please her audiences at the Plymouth with her Beverly Divinelle in "Beverly's Balance." Dec. 27 "A Full House," a farce, comes to this theater.

Next Monday "The Only Girl" will be transferred from the Shubert to the Majestic. To the Shubert will come Harry Lauder and a bill of vaudeville.

"The rewards of an actor's career are great," writes E. H. Sothern in The Theater. "There is no reason why, if his work has been worthily done, he may not retire with a competence. But it is unfair to measure the success of a career by money. The victorious career is that in which a man has done what he wanted to do. We all fall short of the standard we set by ourselves for ourselves. But if we have approximated it, and if we have known joy in the approximating, we have had a career that I prefer to describe as victorious rather than successful. I have been on the stage for 35 years. Within a season, or at most two seasons, I shall permanently retire. I have no regrets that I chose an actor's career. Perhaps I have been especially fortunate in the respect that I have flitted from one bough of the profession to another, comedy to tragedy, and back. I am happier than any financier who has amassed millions. By the standard that success is doing the thing you want to do he, too, has been successful. But he has not been as happy as I, for his work has been among the hard, unyielding things of money. Mine, and that of the actor, is one of contact with the beauty of art, of life. Therein is the actor's greatest reward."

Gareth Hughes, who has been engaged for the company which will present Hall Caine's "Margaret Schiller" with Elsie Ferguson, was a distinguished boy actor in Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England, playing Hamlet when he was 16 years of age. At 17 he staged a production in London. He also produced the Welsh play, "Change," and is remembered for his study of a boy lieutenant in "Moloch."

Elisabeth Marbury plans to start in New York a theater which will give every employee opportunity to develop his ability. Miss Marbury has had considerable experience in producing plays recently, and she knows that the stage mechanic or the electrician has as much to do for the success of a play in their field as the actors have in theirs. She has not said whether she will call it the Golden Rule theater, but its policy will make it possible for the mechanic and the electrician to take the curtain call alongside of the actor.

"Come Again, Smith," is the title of a farce written by John Blackwood, a Washington newspaper man, for production in Los Angeles.

Shelly Hull will play the leading male character in Edward Childs Carpenter's "My Cinderella Man," which will be brought out in Los Angeles.

Robert McLaughlin, author of "The Eternal Magdalen," has brought out a new play in Cleveland, entitled "The Bandmaster's Sister."

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S PLEA

RICHMOND, Va.—The Southern States Suffrage Association convention which closed Monday adopted a resolution calling upon the Democratic party, as the dominant party in the South, to adopt a plank favoring woman suffrage.

"THE SHOW SHOP," A FARCE COMEDY, AT PARK SQUARE

PARK SQUARE THEATRE.—Selwyn & Co. present "The Show Shop," farce comedy of stage affairs by James Forbes; evening of Dec. 15. The cast: Sadie Donahue.....Dolly Lewis Wilbur Tompkins.....Walter Louie Jerome Belden.....Robert Fraser Max Rosenbaum.....George Sledge Elsie Brinkley.....Jeannette Lowrie Johnnie Brinkley.....Emmett Shackelford Bettina Dean.....Mildred Bright Mrs. Dean.....Zelda Sears A Night Clerk.....R. Tibbatts Grady Smith.....Saxon King Goldman.....Ed. Smith Medicus.....Charles Emerson Hickson.....Walter Clifford Steve Farrington.....Leon Floyd Miss Farrington.....Doris Dagmar Scene Painter.....John Dillon Mr. Billings.....A. R. Tibbatts Walters.....Saxon King

With a play called "The Wallop," a nondescript company and a route which, as Tompkins says, hits only the high spots, Max Rosenbaum once again attempts success. Bettina Dean is again leading lady. Her mother follows along. Tompkins is tired of making "men about town" of truck drivers, hence a job is also bestowed on Jerome Belden, whose talents are golden, not histrionic. Thus Jerome, all along the rough road from Toronto to Punxsutawney, is near his Bettina, but ever under mother's eye. No man, says she, however encumbered with those treasures the moth doth corrupt, shall lead her daughter to church as bride until some manager has led her to Broadway as star.

The second act finds Rosenbaum, forlorn, hopeless, sitting silent before fate in the parlor of Punxsutawney's Palace hotel. All rooms are taken. The hotel has what Rosie has not—a hit. Reading the handwriting on the empty seats, he has caught up with his show to strangle it. The cynical Tompkins has seen this coming. Affectionate Johnnie and Elsie bravely prepare to travel the rounds of job-hunting again. Mrs. Dean and Bettina are going with Belasco; the girl has a chance to do "a bit."

Then Jerome has what Kim in "The Only Girl" would call "the germ of an idea." Rosenbaum accepts his \$5000 backing for a play doomed to fail. It will be the vehicle to carry Bettina to Broadway and leave her there, stranded in a failure. Then Bettina's mother will stand aside to let the young couple pass from stage to altar.

Mrs. Dean forsakes Belasco's "bit" for a star part. Bettina, in common with a girl raised suddenly to stardom, feels dictation to be her privilege and refuses to play without Jerome opposite her. Reluctantly the mother consents, for which Rosie gives thanks; with Belden in a bad play no power could avert failure.

The third act shows "Dora's Dilemma" in dress rehearsal. Nothing seems greased in its groove. Rosie, with Belden's guarantee at his back, masks his smiles of satisfaction as he watches the play sail straight toward the rocks. Tompkins has again lost hope. Mrs. Dean bears up bravely. The author, deprived almost of his right to breathe, soon goes home. Cynosure of all scornful glances is Belden. He is working out his own wooing by striving heroically to fail. And the rest of the story may well be left to the future auditor.

A dress rehearsal in which the manager and lead reverse ordinary processes by striving to bury the piece under adverse criticism is material for many satirical thrusts at all branches of the show business. Satire's ends are further served when the play, despite Belden's unparadiseable omission of essential business in the crucial scene, is pronounced a success. The novelty of turning a play inside out always appeals to a large following. In this instance the piece is comedy, farce and, in the second scene of the third act, melodrama. With closer attention to unity it would be a better play. As it stands it is good entertainment, barring some unnecessary profanity and an inexcusable bit of double entendre. But either Mr. Forbes neglected to score as many laughs as possible, or the players befogged his material.

This latter seemed true in the case of Mr. Frazer and Miss Bright; the absence of Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collinge was felt. Featured in their stead, Mr. Sidney used quiet methods with good effect, and Miss Sears contributed another piece of effective characterization in her self-seeking stage mother. Most of the remaining parts were types well portrayed.

PLAYLET OF MERIT AT KEITH'S THEATER

Alexander Carr's sketch, "An April Shower," is the best of its kind seen at Keith's for some time. It tells the story of a Jew who has worked his way to a comfortable bank account, who is ready after years of waiting to wed the lady of his choice, and who finally gives up all, including his new automobile, which was going to make Mrs. Ginsberg, across the way, so envious. This sacrifice he makes to square accounts for the boy whom his ward loves. As it might be written in the Oskaloosa Eagle, pathos treads on the heels of humor, and the tear courses down the cheek just now wreathed in smiles. Which makes the sort of a playlet Mr. Carr can best use his ability in. The sketch is well worth seeing.

The rest of the bill includes: George Quigley and Eddie Fitzgerald, in a "gentle Irish" duologue; Will Oakland and company in a singing act, "At the Club"; Frank North and company in a rural sketch, "Back to Wellington"; Ernest R. Ball, composer of popular songs; "Skeet" Gallagher and Irene Martin, singing and dancing; Sonia Baraban and Charles C. Grobs, dancers, and Delmore and Lee in a novel aerial act. Evidently Dolores Vallecita's leopards, despite the program, had not been trained as domestic pets, but simply as brutes under the lash.

CRAIG PLAYERS IN "THE CHRISTIAN" WITH MR. CAINE

CASTLE SQUARE.—The Craig players in "The Christian," a play in four acts and prologue by Hall Caine, evening of Dec. 13. The cast: John Storm.....Derwent Hall Caine Horatio Drake.....William P. Carleton Lord Robert Urs.....Theodore Friebus Archdeacon Wealthy.....Donald Meek Father Lamplugh.....George Ernst "The Manager".....Robert Capron Lord Storm.....Daniel James Person Quayle.....Albert Berg Mrs. Callender.....Miss Vida Croly Sidney Folly Love.....Miss Justine Adams Betty.....Miss Betty Barnicoat Letty.....Miss Gladys Marion Royston Nellie.....Miss Thelma Hollingsworth Lisa.....Miss Grace Morse Glory Quayle.....Miss Mary Young Walters.....Saxon King

The Craig Players' presentation of "The Christian" has for Castle Square patrons an added interest in that the actor who plays John Storm is Derwent Hall Caine, son of Hall Caine, English novelist and author of "The Christian." Mr. Craig engaged him for his first appearance on the stage in America. Mr. Caine's conception of the part showed deep study and his acting disclosed the power of quiet sincerity. While there were no radical departures from the many John Storms Boston has seen since the original presentation with Viola Allen and Henry Jewett, Mr. Caine made him more the fanatic than is usual. He was thoroughly characterized as a man obsessed, standing apart—a rather magnificent figure. He played this part in the play of his father's writing better than it was written, as have other actors before him. Many an actor possessed of imagination has performed the service for a playwright of filling out an empty character. Not that Hall Caine's play is empty of characterization. It was written in that period during which writers of melodrama in England were beginning to subordinate situation to character. Their melodrama had been somewhat crude—but it pretended to nothing it was not. And it satisfied then, and still lives as a memory. There is the memory for some of Mr. Willard in Mr. Jones' "The Silver King." He made it real for players 30 years ago—it is a relic now for students of the drama to ponder. And even Mr. Archer thought Pinero's "The Firebrand" was drama of a high and enduring type. We remember it now as we do "The Christian" as a play of true emotion, but prefer it as a memory, for the art of the drama has changed and advanced and leaves these as milestones of a rich but distant past. Mixed with the blundering ethic of "The Christian" there is high colored material to work with and the members of the company got full value out of it as a rule. Miss Young's Glory Quayle, in fact, was overplayed, and suffered through comparison with the sincere acting of the John Storm. In fact, Mr. Caine's methods were out of key with those of the entire company—they pitching their parts in the broad melodramatic style and balking his efforts to lift the play out of itself and away from the plane on which it was written. Miss Barnicoat, in a small part, provided some little help in this endeavor. The Father Lamplugh of George Ernst was good, as was the Mrs. Callender of Vida Croly Sidney. The stage management was fair and the waits short.

DELAWARE RIVER DEEPENING
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Delaware river project, which calls for a depth of 35 feet and a width of 1000 feet in bends and in the Philadelphia harbor, was 33 per cent completed July 1 last, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This is shown in the report of General Kingman, chief of army engineers, made public recently. The report recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the work until June 30, 1917, which is \$800,000 more than is recommended in the estimates submitted to Congress.

MUSKOGEE POSTOFFICE OPENED
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The Muskogee postoffice and all the government officials, including the federal court, and offices of the United States attorney, marshal, clerk and all Indian offices were moved recently into Muskogee's new \$750,000 federal building, which has been in course of construction for the last two years, says the Dallas News. A dinner was given to the employees by Miss Alice Robertson, who was postmaster from 1906 to 1912.

BENEFIT FOR INSTITUTE HELD
In aid of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, which maintains a school at Madrid, Miss Amy Lowell gave the second in a series of "poets' readings" at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, honorary president of the New England Poetry Club, introduced the reader.

SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF EXPORT
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—It is stated that between 6000 and 7000 head of cattle have been shipped in the form of beef to the London market from South Africa during the present year. Much attention is now being paid to the improvement of herds in South Africa for this purpose.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—There is a rumor current in various Dutch circles to the effect that a number of the Socialist deputies in the German Reichstag recently held a conference at Amsterdam, the subject of discussion being the peace terms.

MEDAL GIVEN FOR AID TO PIGEON
Samuel H. Benjaminsohn, 6 Bradford street, South End, received from the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. yesterday a humane medal for climbing a tall elm tree on Boston Common on Nov. 23 and releasing from an upper branch a pigeon that had become entangled by a string.

MR. GILLETTE IN "SECRET SERVICE" AT THE HOLLIS

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.—Charles Frohman presents William Gillette in his four-act play, "Secret Service," a romance of the southern Confederacy, evening of Dec. 13, with this cast: General Nelson Randolph.....Joseph Brennan Mrs. General Varney.....Grace Reale Edith Varney.....Helen Freeman Wilfred Varney.....Stuart Fox Caroline Mifflord.....Irene Haisman Lewis Dumont.....William Gillette Henry Dumont.....Edward Fielding Mr. Benton Arceford.....Edwin Mordant Miss Kittredge.....Brangelya Blaisdale Martha.....Marion Abbott Jones.....St. G. Bates Lieut. Maxwell.....Wade Hampton, Jr. Lieut. Foray.....Stewart Robbins Lieut. Allison.....Earl Redding Officers, messengers, orderlies, etc.

The distinguished service performed for the American theater by William Gillette, actor, stage director and dramatist, is shown at its finest, perhaps, in "Secret Service," the drama in which he perfected his playwrighting method; the production in which he brought to his country the end of the century achievements of French masters of play building, and the continental ideal of acting that is implicit rather than explicit. He studied the best that England, France and Germany had to give, then gave it in turn to the stage of his own country, not in the form of imitation of what they were doing abroad, but colored by his own individuality, stamped with his own craftsmanship, and above all reflecting only the manners and philosophy of his own country.

So "Sherlock Holmes," consummately clever though it is, and perhaps the more popular as a stage entertainment, really takes second place to "Secret Service" as an American work of dramatic art. Even though Mr. Gillette acted "Secret Service" in London for months, a run he duplicated with "Sherlock Holmes," the latter play remains a world play, while the former distinctly belongs to the United States.

Last evening the lower floor of the Hollis was filled, and there was a good showing in the balconies. It was evident that many had come to renew memories of earlier performances of this admirable play, a play which is representative of a period of acting and playwrighting endeavor that was respectful alike toward the ideals of art and toward the sensibilities of the audience. In a word, here is a respectable play, meaning not a dull play which the hectic moderns would have you believe all respectable plays to be. Mere unconvictionality does not make a work of art interesting, as any patron of concert halls and picture galleries of today can attest.

No, while containing no situation or utterance that the advanced young lady of today could wish to keep from the ears and eyes of her grandmother, "Secret Service" is steadily interesting, even engrossing, because it is a work of art; and because it is artistically acted, even to its smallest roles, as Gillette's plays always are under his own direction.

Mr. Gillette himself acted with all his familiar power and intensity, his elastic responses, his dry irony in comedy moments, a feeling in serious situations so deep as to be almost inarticulate; his never relaxed concentration, his steady maintenance of the "illusion of the first time" which is a striking characteristic of his high artistry, a characteristic shared by a bare half dozen players on the American stage today, such as George Arliss, David Warfield, Emma Dunn.

Each person in the cast contributed his share to the illusion of the whole, with the result that the performance achieved a distinct mood, and imparted a single impression that a little echo of the closing bombardment of Richmond had been heard 30 years later by a man skilled in the telling of stage stories, and preserved to become a part of American history along with the literal record of the civil war.

Miss Freeman made up for the conventionalities of her saccharine acting in the first act by her sincerity later, and in the telegraph office scene she seemed a tragic figure indeed. Miss Reale played the mother with intense honesty of repression, a piece of acting that measured up to the Gillette ideal. Irene Haisman captivated the audience with her teasing, romping characterization of Caroline, and Stuart Fox made Wilfred a real boy. H. G. Bates made much of his strong scene where Jonas draws the bullets from the cartridges in the guns that were to be pointed at the hero, and Miss Abbott was amusing as the devoted Negress, Martha.

CORPORATION BUYS PACIFIC MAIL FLEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American International Corporation, recently organized by interests connected with the National City Bank and other prominent financiers, Monday announced the purchase of the entire remaining fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, consisting of seven steamships.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE TO MEET
Miss Alberta M. Houghton of 58 Garden street, Cambridge, will open her home on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 p. m., for a meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the Consumers League. Mrs. Frank W. Hollowell, president, will preside. The meeting is called to consider especially the condition in the stores, factories and bakeries and restaurants of Cambridge. Among the speakers will be Miss Mary C. Wiggins, executive secretary of the Massachusetts branch; Mrs. William Roscoe Thayer, chairman of the committee on affairs, and Mrs. Eugene A. Hecker and Mrs. R. K. Hack of the food committee. Some very interesting work has been carried on by the Cambridge section of the league and all who are interested are cordially invited to be present.

Christmas Gifts in The Famous Zenith Watch at Special Values

We are New England agents for this watch—one of the most reliable of the high grade watches made in Switzerland.
We recommend these watches highly for timekeeping qualities

MEN'S THIN MODEL	
30-year, Gold Filled Watches	
7 jewel movement.....	\$3.00
15 jewel movement.....	10.00
17 jewel movement.....	20.00
25-year, Gold Filled	
17 jewel, 6 adjustments.....	\$5.00
MEN'S EXTRA THIN MODEL	
14k Gold Watches	
17 jewel adjusted. Special value.	\$0.00
Heavy 14k gold, 17 jewel,	
6 adjustments.....	\$0.00
LADIES' SMALL SIZE	
20-year, gold-filled watches,	
15 jewel adjusted.....	10.00
14k gold watches.....	20.00
15 jewel adjusted.....	25.00
14k heavy gold watches, 17 jewel,	
6 adjustments.....	\$0.00
18k gold bracelet watch,	
15 jewel, 5 adjustments.....	75.00
Ladies' extra small size 18k	
gold bracelet watch,	
15 jewel, 5 adjustments.....	\$5.00

Walham, Hamilton, Elgin and all other reliable American watches
always in stock at reasonable prices

Smith Patterson & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELERS
52 Summer Street

HARVARD SENIORS ELECTING OFFICERS

The Harvard senior class will today choose additional class officers. The principal position remaining to be filled is that of permanent secretary. Three men were nominated, Wells Blanchard of Concord, S. M. Felton, Jr., of Chicago, and W. F. Enwright of St. Joseph, Mo. As the two last-named nominees have withdrawn, Blanchard will be elected without a contest.

Two men will be chosen from the following nominees for class committee: Kent Bromley of New York, Clifford F. Farrington of Cambridge, Henry L. Nash of Newton, Ernest W. Soucy of Forest Hills, and Donald C. Watson of Milton. A class day committee of seven and a photograph committee of three is also to be elected.

EMERSON COLLEGE CLUB IN "ROSEMARY"

At Jordan hall Monday afternoon the Emerson College Dramatic Club played "Rosemary," by Louis N. Parker, as the first of a series of presentations. Those in the cast were Burton James, Albert R. Lovejoy, E. D. Flanders, Jr., Joseph Gifford, Lawrence J. Smith, Freda W. Walker, Josephine Penick, Nettie M. Hutchins, Charlotte W. Butler and William Byer. A creditable amount of ability was displayed and Burton James as Sir Jasper portrayed the character with a commendable degree of repression, especially in the last act, when he shows advanced age without senility.

NEW INSTRUCTOR NAMED

Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, has appointed R. H. Whitehead, a public lecturer and author of textbooks on salesmanship, an instructor in salesmanship. He will give the course in this subject formerly given by Dean Lord and will begin his work at the opening of the second semester in February.

MR. MEYER ADDRESSES BOSTON ROTARY CLUB

Some 150 members of the Boston Rotary Club gathered at the Lenox last evening for their monthly dinner and heard George von L. Meyer, former United States secretary of the navy, speak on the lessons he saw for this country in the present European war. He instanced England's history as proof of the value of a big navy, and argued that the whole theory of popular government is now undergoing a severe test. England and France are fighting to preserve democracy, he declared. Mr. Meyer recommended the following three special improvements in the navy organization: A national council of defense, a general staff of the navy and the development of the budget system. Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole urged an increased military program. Edwin C. Miller, president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

D. A. R. CELEBRATION HELD

The nineteenth anniversary of Old South Chapter, D. A. R., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Chipman hall, Tremont Temple. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, and 25 regents of chapters in the vicinity of Boston, were guests. Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Belmont was honored for next state regent. Dr. Mary E. Mosher gave an illustrated address on "Two Year's Personal Experience in the Klondike in the Early Days."

SECRETARIES CLUB PLANS

The Secretaries Club of the English high school classes dined last night at the Boston City Club and discussed tentative plans for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the school in 1921. Among the speakers were State Treasurer Burrill, secretary, '82; Sanford Bates, secretary, '00; Prof. Leo R. Lewis of Tufts College, secretary, '79; Charles C. Littlefield, secretary, '60; J. B. Clapp, secretary, '73, and Ralph Menard, secretary, '04.

Real French Kid Gloves 16 Button Length 1.95

750 pairs in White—Newest model with full cut arm and ample length—Choice of Cleopatra buttons or clasps—Gusseted fingers. All sizes from 5½ to 7¼.

Also a moderate quantity in black.

500 Pairs, 12 Button Length, Price.....1.55

Tremont Street near West, Boston
Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street near West, Boston

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO.

In conjunction with
PAVLOVA BALLET Russe
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8 Matinees at 2
TOMORROW (City Club Night), "Carmen," Gay, Sarcy, Martin, Marceau. Complete ballet, Paviola, Volinine, Ballet Russe, Cond. Morand. TOMORROW MAT., "Madama Butterfly," Nura, Leveroni, Martin, Chalmers. Cond. Jacchia. Egyptian Ballet, Paviola, Volinine, Ballet Russe. Cond. Schmidt. TOMORROW EVE., 8 act: "Fagiolini," 1st act. Ballet Divertissements.

Seats for all performances, Boston Opera House and Stelsett's, 102 Boylston Street. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Steiny Piano Used

W. B. CLARKE CO.

Social Stationery 28 & 29 Tremont St. BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS JORDAN HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, AT 8:15 The Boston Quartet

Program—Quartet 8 flat major, op. 51, Dvorak. Trio op. 101 for piano, violin and cello, Brahms. Quartet G major, Mozart. ETHEL CAVE-COLE ARTIST
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c. Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 15, AT 2 MME. FRISCH

SONG RECITAL—First time in Boston. M. JEAN VERD, Pianist. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

F. K. LANE MAKES PLEA FOR BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS

Secretary of the Interior Advocates Fitting the Federal Bureau of Education to Raise Standards Effectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a section of his annual report made public today, Secretary Franklin K. Lane points out the need of a national campaign for a better rural school. He speaks of Young America, our 22,000,000 school boys and girls, as the chief resource of the nation and asks, "Are we doing all possible to develop this resource?" His report continues.

If there is any one of our institutions in which the American people take undisguised pride and of which they feel justified in boasting, it is the public school system, for this is "the greatest of American inventions" and the most successful social enterprise yet undertaken by any people. The United States maintains a bureau of education in this department which upon a small appropriation collates as best it can the figures and facts which most inadequately tell the story of the growth and use of this most brilliantly conceived piece of governmental machinery.

The American people are not indifferent to their schools. Quite otherwise. They pay for their support almost as much as they do for the support of the entire federal government; in round numbers, \$750,000,000 a year, which keeps an army of 600,000 teachers at work. Education is indeed our foremost industry, from whatever point of view it may be regarded. Yet I am assured that it has made less progress than any of our other industries during the past 30 years.

I have said in a previous report that the bureau of education should either be abolished or put to serious high purpose. I believe the latter to be the wise, in fact the necessary, course. There is a real use for it. This is a wide country, and there is need for a national clearing house where can be centered and exchanged the results of the most remote experiments.

There is no disguising the fact that we have a most difficult problem in the United States—and I cannot believe it is ours alone—in the rural community. A majority of our school children are in rural schools. The query arises, Are our rural schools doing their part in making life in the country desirable? An ambitious people will go where education can be had for their children. There is no sense in talking of the charms of country life and the independence and dignity of producing from the soil if the school at command is no more modern than a wooden plow. The old-fashioned one-roomed schoolhouse, which holds 40 or 50 ungraded pupils, having but a single teacher who knows nothing but books, is not a modern institution, though great men have issued from its door. The richest state in the Union has over 4000 schools of this character wherein the teachers are paid less than competent farm hands.

How can the schools of a country be so coordinated and combined as to make them efficient tools? What should be the standard for a teacher's qualifications? How may children be brought to and taken from the school to distant homes at the least expense? To what extent should the teaching be out of doors and the "examples" those of real life? How can the boy learn that there is adventure in farm life as well as in the city—for adventure he will have. To what uses may the school building be put as a community center for the neighborhood dance, lecture or motion picture show, or, perhaps, as the home of a cooperative buying or marketing organization? These are but a few of the questions which many men have tried to answer, and there have been some successful experiments made and right answers given.

But it is as hopeless a task for a local school board to find these answers as for a lawyer to know the decision of all the courts. The teachers, the superintendents and the school boards need leadership; they need an authoritative statement of conclusions by the wisest and most practical men in the land; they need to be shown the better way. And with even as little as \$100,000 a year for two or three years we could, I believe, conduct a campaign for a new kind of rural school that would work little less than a revolution in rural life. Our aim would be to identify the school with the farm and the village, and develop a new respect in fathers and mothers for the school as a practical and not a mere scholastic institution. The problem is only of popularization. The experimental work has been done. We know where the best seed is. Here is call for the cooperative leadership of the government in a work of supreme value to the state.

If asked how this work could be done I should say that it could best be done by showing to the picked teachers of the country the model schools. The quickest and the surest way to set this country aflame with zeal for a better type of country school would be to show the teachers such schools, make them live in them, and learn from them by seeing them in action.

There is no such lesson as the one that is taught by experience. Lectures, moving pictures, and books may aid. But to see and be part of a movement or life is to make it one's own. If 10 live men or women were taken from each state to some one of the two or three most modern rural schools and

there for a month were initiated into the art of teaching out of life, by doing things and not reading about things being done, and if each of these 10 went home a missionary for the new idea, how long would it be before the states were converted and old methods abandoned? And once the right kind of school were started in any state how long would it take others to follow? This thing can be done and by methods that are so simple and direct that they will be startling. The need is immediate, and surely it would be a shame to let a generation waste itself while the idea slowly creeps on all fours through a country that has invented wireless telephony.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CERTAIN ALIENS NOW A QUESTION

President Wilson's Denunciation of Those Serving Foreign Interests Arouses Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's denunciation, in his message, of alien born Americans serving foreign interests, and his request for legislation that would enable the government to punish them for their conspiracies and destruction of property, has given rise to discussion among the members of both houses of Congress as to just what legislation the President wants. Does he want a reenactment of the old federalist alien and sedition laws, or something similar? is a question raised by some international law authorities. "It is possible to deal with these things very effectively," said the President, adding that he need not propose the terms.

The recommendations of the attorney-general in his report Saturday, name certain laws, which shed some light on the subject, but they are thought to be so specific in their application that they would not be broad enough to deal with the problem effectively. The attorney-general's legislative recommendations are, in brief, as follows:

1. Making it a crime to place a bomb on a vessel sailing from the United States.
2. Making it a crime for a member of the crew to escape from an interned warship.
3. More stringent statutes against spying on American fortifications.
4. Giving the government power to seize arms believed to be for export in violation of an embargo.
5. Revision of the whole statute law bearing on international relations.

The alien and sedition laws, passed in 1798, are generally credited with the ruin of the Federalist party, their constitutionality having been challenged in many quarters. The alien act empowered the President to banish from the United States any foreigner of whom he might entertain suspicions, and if any such foreigner should return from banishment he could be imprisoned for as long as the President might think proper. The sedition act made punishable by fine and imprisonment the publication of any writing intended to bring Congress or the President "into contempt or disrepute." The alien law resulted from the troublesome activities of secret French emissaries in this country. The sedition act resulted from abuse of President John Adams by Republican newspapers.

WAX FIGURES OF THE EDEN MUSEE SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The wax figures of world famous persons in the Eden Musee, in Twenty-third street, which for 34 years has been one of the points of interest in New York, were sold at auction Friday.

The up-town movement of retail business took much patronage from the Eden Musee, and when it became necessary to tear down the present structure to make way for an office building the management decided to close the museum.

The Eden Musee contained perhaps the largest collection of wax figures and historical groups in the United States.

At the auction reproductions in wax of George Washington and his father were sold for \$9. Reproductions of many other famous men and women of history, past and present, also were sold for amounts about sufficient to pay for the wax used in their construction.

SHOW HOUSE TO TAKE PLACE OF CAR BARN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations are progressing for the sale by New York Railways of their car barns in Eighth avenue to a Chicago syndicate, which plans to erect a show house as a new Madison Square garden. The value of the property, extending half way from Eighth to Ninth avenues along Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, is \$1,500,000. As much more would be spent upon the new building. New York Railways could concentrate their car barns in their other plants and receive a large income from the proceeds of the sale. Lewis E. Myers, utility expert of Chicago, is interested in the syndicate.

ADVERTISING IS DISCUSSED

Charles E. Bellamy gave a talk on "Illustrations" before the class in advertising of the Boston Y. M. C. U. last night. The speaker said that illustrations and color combinations are produced that "break the laws of rhythm, balance, structural unity and color significance and 'get the business' that the art experts declare cannot possibly result from such outrages to good taste."

REPUBLICANS IN HOUSE ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEES

Important Places Given to Independents and Progressives Who Entered Caucus—Returned Members Get Old Berths

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Independent Republicans and Progressive members were treated liberally by the Republican House organization in committee appointments announced today by Leader Mann. The rule of seniority was followed generally, exceptions being made only in the cases of Representatives Cannon, Longworth, Ebenezer J. Hill and a few other members renewing services after an interval of retirement, who were restored to former favored committee assignments.

Representative Cannon was returned to appropriations and made sixth on the Republican list. Messrs. Hill and Longworth were placed on the ways and means committee, the third new member of which is Representative Fairchild of New York, transferred from foreign affairs.

Representative William B. McKinley, former Republican national chairman, is appointed to the committees on liberty and reform in civil service, comparatively unimportant bodies. Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire, is returned to the committee on invalid pensions.

New members of the appropriations committee are Representatives Stafford, Wisconsin; and Sloop, Virginia.

On judiciary, Representative Chandler, Progressive, who returned to the Republican party is retained and Representatives Dyer, Missouri, and Moss, West Virginia, added.

On banking and currency the new members are Representatives Keister and McFadden, both of Pennsylvania.

By the defeat last year of Representative Stevens of Minnesota, Representative Republican member of the important interstate commerce committee. New faces on that committee are: Representatives Parker, New Jersey; Sterling, Illinois; Winslow, Massachusetts; Parker, New York; Sutherland, West Virginia; and Dillon, South Dakota.

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, opponent of rivers and harbors appropriations, was made a member of the rivers and harbors committee, together with Representatives Drukker, New Jersey, and Costello, Pennsylvania.

New members of the foreign affairs committee are Representatives Foss, Illinois; Miller, Minnesota; Mott, New York, and Kennedy, Rhode Island. Representative Kahn, California, remains ranking member of military affairs, and his new associates are Representatives Tilson, Connecticut; Craig, Pennsylvania, and Hull, Iowa.

Representative Butler, Pennsylvania, is ranking Republican member of the naval affairs committee and the only new member is Representative Mudd, Maryland. New members on labor are Representatives Cooper, Ohio, and Denison, Illinois.

There are four new members on immigration: Representatives Powers, Kentucky; Meeker, Missouri; Sigel, New York, and Schall, Progressive, Minnesota. Representatives Gardner, Massachusetts, and Moore, Pennsylvania, are dropped from this committee. Representatives Bennett, New York, and Chipperfield, Illinois, are new men on rules.

In assigning Progressives who refused to enter the Republican caucus Representative Mann returned them to their old committee assignments if they were in the last Congress. Representative Nolan, California, is retained on labor and Representative Elston, a new Progressive, is put on mileage and public buildings and grounds. Representative Kent, California, independent, is retained on public lands and industrial arts and expositions.

Representative Copley, Illinois, who returned to the Republican party, remains on postoffices and post roads.

IMMIGRATION DATA IS TO BE ESTIMATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A campaign to obtain reliable information concerning the probabilities of immigration to this country after the close of the European war has just been started by the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, is chairman.

Circulars were sent to divisions, traveling and city passenger agents of all railroads, asking them to cooperate in obtaining from the subagents in this country of transatlantic steamship companies information on the subject. The data will be used in making plans to handle any large influx of immigration or an increase in emigration to Europe.

The committee hopes, if a largely increased immigration is indicated, to be able to prepare plans for the proper distribution of the incoming population.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE ENDS

CONWAY, Ark.—The second annual session of the North Arkansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which closed here recently, says the Little Rock Gazette, besides being the most largely attended Methodist conference ever held in Arkansas was probably the busiest. F. M. Daniel of Mammoth Spring was reelected secretary of the conference.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR THE SENATE

Admitted by His Friends That He Hopes for Radical Nomination for the Presidency

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MADISON, Wis.—Robert M. LaFollette, senior senator from Wisconsin, has taken the stump in his native state in his long-expected campaign. He spent last week touring the southwestern counties of the state and making speeches in an effort to reunite the divided Progressive Republican forces and regain for his party the power that was lost when Emmanuel L. Philipp was elected Governor on a reactionary platform in opposition to Progressive ideas.

The most obvious purpose behind Senator LaFollette's campaign is to secure reelection as United States senator next fall. Equally important is the necessity for defending his Progressive ideas in Wisconsin state government from the attacks of the present reactionary administration and of placing a Progressive Governor in the chair at the next election. That he has a more significant purpose in his present campaign has been reported in many quarters and is admitted by his friends. He hopes, it is said, to reunite the radical forces of Wisconsin so that they may join with the radicals of other states to nominate him for President at the national Republican convention in the spring. His analysis of the situation, as explained in some quarters, is that the 19 states which select their delegates at so-called primary elections will send 582 out of the 988 delegates to the convention, and that these delegates will in the main favor a radical candidate.

In the meantime, the administration forces have been marshaling their strength and carrying on a counter-campaign. Governor Philipp has delivered several speeches in other parts of the state this week.

Senator LaFollette, in his opening address at Richland Center on Monday night, spoke almost entirely on questions of state finances and accused the administration of juggling accounts and appropriations so as to make a show of economy.

The present campaign ended with his address at Beloit. His addresses have been well attended and a considerable show of enthusiasm is reported from the towns in which he has spoken.

D. M'LINN IN CHARGE NEW FISH HATCHERY

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The new state hatchery at Moosilauke station, near Warren village, is now completed. The water was let into the hatchery building for the first time and chinook salmon eggs were placed in the troughs about the middle of November, says a Union special. The pond above the dam is now filled, and the 16 cement tanks, 50 feet long, four feet wide and 20 inches deep, for the raising of fingerlings, are completed.

Daniel M'Linn, the newly appointed superintendent, has had a long and successful experience in fish culture, having served his apprenticeship in the Livermore Falls hatchery in 1888. From there he went to Laconia hatchery, where he remained until 1907, when he assumed the duties of superintendent of the Colebrook hatchery. In 1907 he moved to the Balsams in Dixville Notch, assuming charge of a new hatchery for the Dixville Notch corporation, and from this latter place he comes to Warren.

TRADE DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Difficulties to be overcome by United States trade in South America were described by Dr. William E. Aughinbaugh in an address yesterday before the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American House. The speaker said that there is a very small leavening of citizens of the United States in the English speaking colonies though two daily papers, printed in the language, are published at Buenos Aires. He said the people of the country have received wrong impressions of the United States.

"If we seriously wish to gain a commercial foothold and really establish friendly relationship with these people," he declared, "we should, as a nation, arrange to provide every paper in South America with press news of a favorable nature direct from the United States, giving true and accurate versions of our national affairs and policies."

TO DEDICATE HIGH SCHOOL

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The new Arlington high school on Schouler court will be publicly dedicated Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Early in the evening there will be in operation two regular periods of class work. After this the pupils will adjourn to the assembly hall where addresses will be made by town officials, and musical selections will be rendered by the school orchestra under the direction of Miss Ruth Prescott, also, the Boys and Girls Glee Clubs. The building will be open for inspection between the hours of 7:30 and 10 o'clock.

SEVERAL EVERETT CONTESTS

EVERETT, Mass.—A large vote is being cast here today, the chief interest being centered on the contest for mayor between Mayor James Chambers, who seeks a fifth term, and Alderman John J. Mullen, former member of the Boston city council. The mayoral vote was running close at noon. There are contests also for school committee, aldermen and common council.

The Vogue in Mufflers

From an item of apparel formerly a reminder principally of sleighbells and old-fashioned knitting needles, the muffler of today fills an important place in every modern wardrobe. It is seen at all formal functions and semi-dress occasions; holding also to its popularity in connection with Motoring and the Winter Sports.



Only 9 More Shopping Days Before Christmas

Silk Mufflers

For Street, Sport, Motor, Dress

Most complete stock in New England—every kind of Muffler—every color combination—every weave. A most appropriate and practical gift for either Man or Woman, or younger folks.

Here's a Special Christmas Silk Muffler

Pure Silk in newest Heather Mixtures and almost every color combination, from standard solid tones and mixtures to new and unusual shadings.

Special value at 4.50

SILK MUFFLERS—In Bias Stripes, Equal Stripes, Cross Stripes, Accordion Weaves, Plain Colors. Specially priced at 3.50 to 10.00

WASH FLANNEL MUFFLERS—Soft—warm—"comfy"—stylish. Specially priced at 2.00

FIBRE MUFFLERS. Special at 1.50

Men's Furnishings—Street Floor—Summer Street



Yuletide Synonyms

Men—Christmas—Silk Hosiery

If you want to make a hit—with a Gift that is practical, sensible, always acceptable, and happen to be in doubt—give him SILK HOSIERY

—because, no matter how many gifts he receives that are "just what he wanted," your box of hosiery, if wisely chosen, will surely make a hit. —and somehow, a gift of Silk Hosiery always seems appropriate—they're so "Christmasy." —after all, nothing makes a man feel so much like a millionaire as "Silk Hosiery"—and if

you can make a man feel prosperous—he's happy. —so much for the main idea. —now as to the selection. —just step in our Summer Street door and you'll find the articles we're discussing—thousands of pairs, in fact.

Some Silk Stocking Specials for Sensible Shoppers

MEN'S SILK HOSE—Pure thread all silk double lisle sole, heel and toe. Black, white and all wanted plain colors; sizes 9½ to 12. Pair 45c

MEN'S SILK HOSE—Medium weight, pure silk, double sole, heel and toe. Black, navy, tan and gray. Pair 79c

MEN'S SILK HOSE—Heavy weight, full fashioned, pure thread silk hose, double silk sole, high spliced heel and toe. Pair 1.50

MEN'S FANCY SILK HOSE—Imported hand embroidered silk socks, self and fancy colored patterns, with extra spliced heels and toes. Pair 2.15

MEN'S IMPORTED SILK HOSE—Medium weight thread silk. Black, tan, navy and gray, in self and colored embroidered instep, extra spliced heels and toes. Pair 3.50

Each and every pair warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Christmas Gloves—The Gift of Courtesy

WOMEN'S GLOVES

THE GIFT OF REFINEMENT

No matter how many gifts "she" receives—that are timely —and gracious tokens of affection—Christmas will be just a wee bit incomplete without at least one little pair of well-chosen gloves.

Our Christmas stocks of gloves are kept complete every day, and that's saying a good deal—with the tremendous holiday buying now at its height—just another little example of the way we serve.

Our Christmas Glove Certificate

Is a great convenience when making gifts of gloves where the size, color and style are not known.

The Store That's Filled With the Spirit of Christmas

WOMEN'S 8, 12 AND 16-BUTTON KID GLOVES—In tan, black and white, 2.50 to 4.00

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP KID GLOVES—In all shades, also white with black, and black with white embroidery 1.25 to 2.00

WOMEN'S STRAP GLOVES—In 8-button length, shown in tan, black, semi-white and ivory. Price 2.00

WOMEN'S 1-CLASP TAN CAPE GLOVES 1.00 to 2.00

WOMEN'S 1-CLASP MOCHA GLOVES—In gray 1.15 to 2.00

Women's Glove Section—Street Floor

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST TOY STORE Showing More Toys of All Kinds Than Any Three Other Stores in Boston

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

THE TREND OF STYLES FOR SPRING

"What for the coming spring?" Well, one new child in the family of fashion, writes the Paris representative of *Nugent's Bulletin*, is the loose and full jaquette, the most modern conception of the tailored suit. Cape effects have become a rage and are seen on all the garments without exception; capes everywhere, on tailored suits, on coats and on dresses.

These few words have told you what is actually the novelty of Paris and what will be positively the main direction to follow for the coming spring and mid-season.

To talk especially about suits, the change in the jaquette promises to become radical. The ripple basque jaquette looks already a little bit of the past.

The popular model of the day shows a loose back with, in the front, a marked waist line.

The direct consequence of this is that the belts become unnecessary; they are indeed scarcely favored for the modern jaquette and in the few cases where they find still a use, they are but partial and interrupted by the line of the garment. The belts, however, are reported on the skirts where they give to most of them charming and attractive combinations, more so as the always full skirt shows a tendency to abandon the extreme shortness which has prevailed for so many models, and to be lowered to more normal proportions. Jenny, for instance, predicts longer skirts for her next season's models—not long skirts, but proportionately longer skirts. A radical change is occurring in the collar style, the general and decided return to

the low neck, a style visible for the jaquette too.

There is a preference for small capes starting at the sleeves only, and which look most graceful, or double capes, one of them forming a collar at the same time. When small and moderate, these capes are extremely becoming, but have to be employed with discretion without exaggerating their proportion, as the contrary would make the garments look heavy and ungraceful.

Certain Louis XV. collars cut very ample at the bottom, raised and round shaped in the back, showing a decollete in the front, are very good looking on the modern suits, especially those with the entirely loose circular jaquette. Sometimes they are of rose linen with hand-drawn work, sometimes of supple leather, where they look especially pretty on marine blue and dark shades. Leather trimmings on suits, as a whole, are always immensely in favor particularly cutout arabesques of patent leather or leather motifs mixed with wool embroidery.

Novel materials have not appeared yet. One thing, however, which is well to retain and which by all means is something actually new, is the use of "etamine" cloth for tailored suits, sometimes for coats and dresses. One cannot imagine how chic this material looks, especially when used in dark shades and mixed with faille silk, or trimmed up with grosgrain and silk braids. It is of a characteristic new effect and certainly will impose itself to considerable extent.

Fine serges, "serge de soie," taffetas again and fine broadcloths remain staple materials. Combinations of white and blue serge are seen.

SURPRISES IN THESE DISHES

In culinary parlance a charcuterie implies the presence of two or more ingredients, the center of the mold in each case being the tidbit. Thus charcuterie of chicken may appear to be a solid mold of rice, while in fact this is only a covering for the creamy chicken filling within.

There is nothing in such an arrangement of food to put it in a class beyond the skill of the average housewife or general housework servant. It gives an impression of elegance out of proportion to the labor and expense involved, and provides one of the best means of utilizing left-overs of various sorts. Whether to be served hot or cold, the charcuterie can be prepared far in advance of the meal and either left on the ice until serving time or quickly reheated, as the case may be. Being packed in a mold insures its compact appearance and opens a wide field for decoration, where an elaborate dish is required for a formal meal or the buffet table at a reception.

It is also possible, says the New York Sun, to serve a charcuterie in individual molds, the inner filling entirely concealed by the coating of different material. Whether as an entree or dessert, a sauce is often served with a charcuterie. Thus a charcuterie of salmon and rice is suitably accompanied by a drawn butter and egg sauce, while a charcuterie of fruits would be served with a fruit sauce. To make a charcuterie of fish, chicken or sweetbreads, carefully cooked rice is the favorite combination. It should be steamed until nearly tender, then mixed with cream or melted butter until of a consistency to use in lining a buttered mold. The center of the mold is then ready to fill with the creamed mixture of fish or poultry, highly seasoned. Cover this filling with a layer of the rice and steam for half an hour or more, according to the size of mold. Mushrooms, chopped hard-boiled eggs, clams or oysters are suitable additions to the mixture used for the filling of such a charcuterie. For a meat-filled charcuterie, mashed potato makes an excellent coating and tomato sauce is a suitable accompaniment.

A charcuterie in individual form is sure

to meet with favor on the nursery table or at a children's party. It always means a surprise as to what is concealed within, and oftentimes an exterior which might otherwise be left unadorned, will be enjoyed because of the spoonful of chicken, fish or sweetbreads within.

Salad materials are well adapted to serving in charcuterie form; thus celery mayonnaise may be concealed within a coating of jellied chicken, the mold at serving time being decorated with stiffened mayonnaise, rings of olives, capers or small, thinly-sliced gherkins, spread to imitate a fan. Such a salad is served in slices, the celery mayonnaise not being visible until the mold is cut.

Stiffening for Silks

Gum water for stiffening silks, etc., is made as follows: One fourth pound gum arabic, one fourth cup boiling water. Wash the gum arabic in cold water, pour over the boiling water and allow it to dissolve. Strain through muslin, and keep in a bottle. One dessertspoonful is used to one half pint of water.

SUITS BY THREE DESIGNERS

Among the leading suits that France has sent over, and that, undoubtedly, will be copied throughout the winter, says the New York Times, are one from Cheruit of green cloth; one from Gergette, of blue gabardine, and one from Drécoll of gray worsted mixture.

The Cheruit suit is of that new weave of soft satinated cloth, in a deep green, that is very fashionable. The coat, apparently, has no opening, as it presents an unbroken surface, front and back. The long waistline is outlined by a folded belt, fastened at each side by a button. There are braid and buttons in a panel at each side, and the hem, the choker collar and small cuffs are of kimmer. The skirt owes its fullness to inverted side plaits; the front and back are plain.

The Gergette suit is of blue gabardine, well braided. The skirt is wide, but lacks trimming. On the coat there is wide braiding at each side of the

Waterproofing Shoes

The following are two home methods of waterproofing shoes and leather which I have successfully used, writes a contributor to *Good Housekeeping*. Mix eight parts of linseed oil, 10 parts of boiled oil, eight parts of suet, and eight of beeswax by heating them over a slow fire. Warm the leather to be treated and with a brush apply the warm mixture to it, making sure to coat the seams carefully. Or: Melt together over a slow fire one part of white-pine tar, one part of neat's-foot oil, and one of beef tallow. Apply this mixture as above.

If any one desires to renew the waterproofing of covers for machinery and the like, it may be done by stretching the cloth on the side of a building and applying with a brush a mixture of five parts of boiled oil and four parts of ground litharge.

Wooden Candlesticks

This is the day of the wooden candlestick. It is with us in every sort of shape and in all woods. Those of mahogany and other hard woods follow the old colonial shapes, while the light woods and those that are hand painted are in the Adam period. Black and white is shown in vertical stripes of different widths, and again in the white ground with black figures or floral decorations sketched on them. Some may be had in the tall Russian shapes to hold the very large candles, while others follow famous and well-known gargoyle figures, the candle-holder being fitted into the head or the hollow of a shoulder, or in the mouth where possible. Old-fashioned wall brackets, carved elaborately, have been revived to serve as wooden candlestick-holders.

Parrot Motif

The parrot motif in embroidery is very popular, being largely developed in cross-stitch for pillows, scarfs, etc. The vogue of this motif is largely due to the brilliant colors which can be displayed to such good advantage, says the *Detroit Free Press*.

The newest development of the parrot motif is in applique embroidery. This is especially nice for a pillow or scarf, intended for use in the library or den. Green silk is used for the parrot and deep cream linen for the background. The edges of the silk are turned in and overcast to the ground of linen, and the marking of the feathers is done in brilliant colors on the green silk, using the overlap outline stitch. Yellow silk is used for the bill. The perch, on which the parrot rests, is done in heavy chain stitch.

Scalloped Edges

Deep round scalloped edge some of the new skirts and a deep scalloped outline is sometimes worked on skirts at the head of the hems, says the New York Times. The outline is worked with embroidery, or with a narrow frill of stiff ribbon.

EVENING FROCK BY PAQUIN



(Photo copyright by Philippe Ortis, New York)

This model was exhibited at the Paris Fashion Fete held in New York and announced to visit other large cities. It is an evening frock of green velvet with brown velvet leaves applied around the bottom and garlands of grapes outlining the corsage and catching the drapery of the skirt.

ODD MOTTOES ON LIVERPOOL WARE

Liverpool ware may not be every one's taste, as it is perhaps a trifle crude compared to other examples of the potter's art, but nobody can deny that it is interesting, owing to the curious mottoes and the quaint decoration of many of the pieces. Jugs alone have an extraordinary attraction for collectors, says Gerald E. Case Morris in the *Queen* (London).

Transfer printing, claimed to have been discovered by Sadler & Green, forms a very large percentage of the decoration on Liverpool ware, and these pieces are among the earliest productions, dating back to 1756.

The time-worn controversy as to whether this process was first discovered by Sadler & Green, or whether Worcester or Battersea were the originators, will perhaps never be satisfactorily settled. Anyway, Sadler & Green appear to have had the monopoly, and there is no doubt that, whether they were first in the field or not, they at least discovered the process independently. Some of the plates are stamped with the firm's mark, but not all. The most usual one was "Sadler & Green, Transfer Printing, 1756." A green and white mark was used by Wedgwood sent a good deal of his ware to Liverpool to be decorated, and there is often a difficulty in distinguishing between the two; but it may be taken as a very fair guide that those which really emanated from Liverpool always bore the design of a ship in some way or other, whereas those potted by other makers did not.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there appear to have been several potteries in Liverpool, and among them the Herclaneum pottery seems to have been the most notable. This pottery is no longer in existence; the site is occupied by the Herclaneum dock. The factory dates from the year 1790. Other factories in Liverpool go back much earlier, notably Philip Christian, 1760-1775, and W. Reid & Co., 1756-1760. One plate curiously decorated in pink with flowers and birds in a cage, bears the Liver mark on the back, this being a bird representing the crest of the city of Liverpool, and the Herclaneum pottery used this mark in 1835 on some of its ware. Plates with this mark, though possessing no great age, are valuable because of their scarcity. A bowl has several mottoes printed in transfer and the design of a ship on the inside. The paste is of a finer texture than one usually sees in Liverpool pottery, and it is possible that this piece is of quite an early date, most likely of Sadler & Green origin, though it is not marked. The inscription on the outside is as follows:

"I envy no one birth or fame,
Their title, train or dress.
Nor has my pride e'er stretched its aim
Beyond what I possess.
I ask not, wish not to appear
More beautiful, rich or gay,
Lord make me wiser every year,
And better every day."

There seems to be some difficulty in deciding when and where the early productions of Liverpool were made. Some of the Delft ware assigned to Liverpool is not improbably of Lambeth manufacture, because the stanniferous enamel was first used at the latter place, and afterwards at Bristol, and finally at

Give him
a box of

Lion Collars

for his
Christmas

Sold Everywhere
Write for Style Booklet

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.,
TROY, N. Y.
MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS

Education of Girls in India

At a recent meeting in London, presided over by Sir Frederick Lely of the National Indian Association, Miss Ashworth, inspectress of Indian girls' schools, told of the work of girls' schools in Bombay in most interesting fashion, says the *Queen*. She reminded her hearers that the National Indian Association had two objects in view—to promote friendly intercourse between Indians and Britons and to encourage the spread of education, especially amongst Indian girls. Dealing especially with the work of the schools in Bombay, which had come under her notice, she paid a tribute to the members of the municipality who have taken a keen and personal interest in the schools, which have achieved markedly good results. Similar conditions, she continued, existed in Ahmedabad, but the personal enthusiasm was lacking, and the results were not so favorable. Miss Ashworth had much to tell of the schools run by individuals following special ideas to their founders and teachers, and said that they interested her particularly as she had frequently found welcome inspiration and practical help in their methods.

She considered that a girls' high school was urgently needed in Bombay, to be for girls what the Elphinstone College is for boys, and added that it was a great disappointment that the secondary training college in Bombay was restricted to men, women being admitted only to certain lectures. The demand for the education of girls was not from outside; she had convincing evidence that Indian parents desired their daughters to be educated, and when it was a question which admitted of no doubt she regretted that better facilities were not available for the purpose.

The great need is for trained women teachers. She considered the Anglo-vernacular schools were most important, as from them would come girls prepared to continue higher education and to render service to their country.

Sir Frederick Lely warmly supported her plea for wider facilities for Indian girls, but pointed out that the question often went back simply to that of money. He gave an interesting personal reminiscence of Gujarat College, telling how it was the custom to give a fellowship for a year to the student who passed first in the degree examination,

this entailing lecturing to the other students for that period. One year a Nagar Brahmin lady obtained the first place, and admirably fulfilled the duties of the fellowship which was duly bestowed upon her.

Pretty Dome Shades

With the incoming of the dome or re-decorated ceiling light shades, new ways of treating them are being evolved. One of the prettiest, a pink silk bag on a hoop like a jelly bag, is ruffled with narrow lace ruffles from point to hoop, where it is finished with a band of tiny pink roses. From the point depends a pink silk tassel and three pink silk cords are run up through the brass chains to where they are attached to the ceiling. Of course the shade may be made in any color to match the room.

Glass domes are also being colored to match the rooms and are finished with black silk cords and drooping tassels, or those of silver or gold, and are very decorative. Persian beaded shades are also popular, and the making of them is fascinating work. The choice of odd beads in unusual color combinations is an artistic study, and with a little time spent in the libraries over the Indian pottery, baskets and pictures, some wonderful designs may be found to copy.

Knickknack Bag

To make a dainty knickknack bag, cut the roses or other flowers out of a pretty cretonne (it is best to use a large pattern, about four or five inches). Then take a piece of sheer white muslin 12 inches deep and 30 inches long, and under this place the flowers, arranging them at pretty intervals. Back stitch them with white silk closely to the edge of the muslin. Sew up the bag, and line with pale pink silk. Finish with a casing two inches from the top and run a pink ribbon through. A pretty way is to make the casing with two rows of featherstitching instead of the usual plain sewing. For the bottom of the bag, gather the material into a round of pasteboard, five inches in diameter, cover with the pink silk, over which the muslin should then be placed with one of the roses in the center for the outside, the inside being simply covered with silk like the lining.

Christmas Candy

Fresh Bonbons and Chocolates in a great variety of flavors can be had in a large assortment of beautiful and useful containers, which offer a wide selection in gifts that are suitable for all

For the Children

We make Hard Candies—Sugar Candy of all kinds—Butter cups—Clear Squares—Peppermints, etc.—all are pure, wholesome and delicious

Kuyler's
FRESH EVERY HOUR

Bonbons Chocolates
At Leading Dealers and at our Stores

Get His Gift at His Store

J. J. Schaffner
Bdwy. at 6th
221 S. Spring
Los Angeles, Cal.
"The Store with a Conscience"

WHERE he buys his HART
SCHAFFNER & MARX suits
and overcoats is a good place to buy
his Christmas gifts.

—here are ideas

Initial belts
Knit cravat
Persian cravat
Sweater coat

Linen kerchiefs
House coat
Auto scarf
Silk hosiery

—or give a Christmas Order.

PHONE LIST
The "Mellike" (snaps on to your phone). By using this quick reference list you save the time consumed in hunting through a massive directory for telephone numbers.
\$1.00 Each
DAMON'S 7 FENBETON SQ.
Just off Seclay Sq.
The Beacon Hill Stationers

KNOX Granulated GELATINE
NEW 1916 RECIPE BOOK FREE
Address CHAS. E. KNOX CO., Inc.,
200 East Ave., Johnston, N. H.

Linter Brokers and Mattress Makers
TAKE NOTICE
Shredded Corn Husks
FOR SALE
H. J. HASENWINKLE CO.
Box 733, Memphis, Tennessee

Gift Stationery
Paper and Correspondence Cards, 25c to \$2.00

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Word Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	24											
3	25	23										
4	26	36	21									
5	27			35	30							
6	28			34	19							
7	29			33	18							
8	30	32	17									
9	31	16										
10	32	15										
11	33	14										
12	34	13										
13	35	12										

From 2 to 24, equal value; 3 to 23, a song of joy; 4 to 22, a company of travelers; 5 to 21, a truce; 6 to 20, spoken; 7 to 19, a musical composition for two performers; 8 to 18, network; 9 to 17, to assess; 10 to 16, to go in again; 11 to 15, part of a mortar; 12 to 14, the foot of a quadruped; 13 to 17, to scorch; 14 to 18, ran away; 15 to 19, part of the eye; 16 to 20, an ideally beautiful place; 17 to 21, a famous English school; 18 to 22, a feminine name; 19 to 23, to peel; 20 to 24, a wooden clasp; 21 to 25, confused noise; 22 to 26, a fisherman's basket; 23 to 27, a pronoun; 24 to 28, the night before holidays; 25 to 29, a shrill bark; 26 to 30, high; 27 to 31, to simmer; 28 to 32, pedal extremities; 29 to 33, in a round; 30 to 34, no time; 31 to 35, a masculine nickname; 32 to 36, tardy; 33 to 36, to wander.—St. Nicholas

Answer to Transpositions.—St. Nicholas. 1. Hose, shoe. 2. Note, tone. 3. Mane, name. 4. Side, idea. 5. Mace, came. 6. Hear, hear. 7. Slow, owl. 8. Rail, fair. 9. Pale, Alps. 10. Lose, sole.

Playgrounds Round the World

The belief in well-regulated and systematic recreation and the willingness to appropriate money for it have gone round the world, and touched even China, Africa and the Philippines, says the *Youths Companion*. Germany had carried the playground idea to a high pitch of excellence before the United States had welcomed it. In Erfurt there are miles of forest that are thrown open to the public, and also bathing beaches and recreation camps. In Berlin the newest apartment houses give one half the lot to the building and the other half to a playground. Munich has 90 playgrounds; Hamburg and Dresden have 22 each.

During the last 20 years the number of playgrounds in 46 towns about London has increased from 173 to 495, and the acreage set apart for that purpose from 8147 to 13,594. Seven cities in Great Britain have municipal golf links. Mr. Carnegie is responsible for the interest in playgrounds awakened at Dunfermline, in Scotland, where he has provided swimming pools and competent instructors. Dublin has two playgrounds, and is seeking to revive some of its old customs, such as that of the May queen. Copenhagen sets aside land to be used for sand piles; and after 30 years of agitation Paris has at last bought land for public recreation, at a cost of \$20,000,000.

In view of the long record of what other nations are doing, it is pathetic to read that in all the territory of Russia there is only one public playground. That was in Sebastopol, near the police barracks, and it was closed because the men complained that the noise of the children at their play was disturbing.

To Embroider Rose Design

If the rose motifs are conventional, develop the design in even round eyelets. This is a new and extremely attractive way to embroider conventional patterns, says the *Detroit Free Press*. Mark dots at regular intervals along the outline of the design, the division of the petals, the veins, in fact, every point of the outline. Set the stiletto gauge for small eyelets, punch and work. If you do not have a gauge stiletto, be careful to make the eyelets the same size. All white would be best for a design embroidered in this way.

You could vary the work by making one motif in all eyelet and the other in satin stitch and seeding, the eyelet motifs giving a sort of shadow effect.

The eyelets that end the point of a leaf may be made smaller than the others, but otherwise it would be best to keep them equal.

To Keep Sweaters From Sagging

To prevent the unsightly stretching of the shoulder seams of sweaters, stitch a piece of dress braid under the shoulder seam. If the braid matches in color, and is stitched with fine thread on each edge, it scarcely shows, and long wear and much washing will stretch the shoulder but very little.—Hollands Magazine.

Sorrel Soup

Put butter in frying pan with a handful of chopped up sorrel leaves. Cook until quite soft. Add mashed potatoes, salt, water or stock, and allow to boil. Add cream or milk, a little chopped up parsley, and pour it over bread crusts.

CHANGE POSSIBLE IN THE MEXICAN BANKING SYSTEM

President of the Commission of Inquiry Replies to Questions Relative to Valuation of Securities Required by Law

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, (Nov. 20)—The work of the commission for the examination of the banks of emission and all chartered state institutions of credit is considered of great importance as it involves a possible change of the entire banking system of the country, and in that case would result in enormous loss to many reliable moneyed institutions throughout the republic.

The clauses of the general banking law of Mexico which refer to the security for the circulation of banks read as follows:

"Article III.—The cash balance in each bank must never come below the half of the value of its notes in circulation, added to the amount of deposits returnable on sight, or on two or three days notice or even less.

"Article IV.—No bank shall be authorized to issue notes for a greater amount than three times its paid up capital."

Before entering upon its work of examination the committee made a ruling as to the values they would place upon the different forms of securities. This ruling which, of course, is arbitrary, was made in the form of answers to questions propounded by the Banco Oriental de Mexico as the mouthpiece of the majority of the banks of the republic.

The following is the substance of the answers to the questions relative to the valuation of the securities required by the general banking law for the circulation of the banks of issue, which are particularly important, as upon them depends largely the question of the continuation of the validity of their charters.

The president of the commission for the regulation of banks and institutions of credits replied to the questions of the Banco Oriental de Mexico: "The augmentation of capital conceded to the bank by the administration of General Huerta was not legal because of the repudiation of the power of the usurping government under the Plan of Guadalupe by decree of April 24, 1913."

To the second question, "If there does not exist a general concession agreed to by the government of General Huerta that the banks may emit bills to the amount of three times the amount of funds on hand in cash," he replied, "Such a concession does not exist for the reason given in the reply to the preceding question."

In answer to the question as to the value of foreign bills (dollars) as security, he replied, "Such cannot be computed at the ruling price now for the day, but at their value when this circulation of the banks was issued, viz., at two for one."

Replying to the question as to the value to be allowed for silver pesos, half pesos, and Mexican gold coin, he said, "They should be considered in accordance with circular No. 42 date of November, 1913, which says that they shall be estimated at their bullion and not at their coinage value."

During the five years of revolution the banks of the country have occupied a different position. They have been constantly in the greatest danger of robbery and each successive faction, as they have gained physical control of the locality in which an institution was located, have considered it common prey and have not failed in one way or another to make it pay tribute. The changes have been so frequent and sudden that there has been little opportunity to avoid compliance, and the wonder is that the banks have anything left to examine. There has been complaint on the part of each faction that these same banks have been engaged in operations which were detrimental to the interests of the country; and how much truth there is in these charges it is impossible to say. However, until proven guilty they should at least have fair treatment.

To one looking from a disinterested standpoint it does not seem that in calling on them for a showing of the manner in which they have complied with the conditions in their charters, those conditions should be differently construed from what was intended when the charters were given, though the government has changed, and though some of the ideas of the new government may differ from those of the legal government which granted the charters. I refer particularly to the ruling here stated that the Mexican coin of both gold and silver owned by them and held as part of their security reserve, shall, as it is clear it was intended it should be when the charters were signed, be taken at the coinage value. Doubtless the banks had depended upon its being so counted; this seems like taking an unfair advantage because of a technicality, and amounts to the government discounting or depreciating its own currency.

The government has just made a series of questions asked of it by newspaper representatives from the United States, and the answers to the same, relating to the fiduciary circulation and its security, from which I quote as follows:

Question I.—Upon what basis of guaranty will the new emission of bills circulate?

Answer.—The secretary of hacienda has for some time been occupied in arranging to augment the reserves with the object of having the power to give a

guaranty larger or smaller to the new bills, which cannot be counterfeited, and which will be changed for those now in actual circulation. It is not yet possible for me to tell you the amount, but the secretary will give this knowledge to the public at the opportune time, as well as the plan of establishing a bank of the federation. The secretary of hacienda, in accord with the first chief, is inspired with the ideals of the revolutionary reform and has a project of one bank only of emission. The date on which the said bank may be in operation depends upon special circumstances which it is not possible for me to fix or name.

The problem of the banking union is intimately bound up with that of the monetary circulation and with the establishment of a new monetary regime. Until these questions are solved the bank reforms cannot be consummated. Further, the solution of this problem is not so difficult as it seems because the banks themselves have manifested the best disposition in order to emerge from the state of affliction in which they find themselves, and to cooperate with the secretary of hacienda to the end proposed.

Question II. May we know the resolution you have taken respecting the banks of emission according to the last decree from you?

Answer.—According to the last decree the banks which are not within the terms of the general law—that is to say, which have not in their vaults metal equal at least to half the amount of their bills in circulation and the deposits immediately redeemable—must lose their concessions, the same with the banks having special concessions and which are not able to fulfill the requirements of the same.

Up to date this commission has declared as failed the Banco Peninsular Mexicano, Banco de Guerrero, and the Banco de Hidalgo, declaring also that the Banco Nacional de Mexico and the Banco de Londres de Mexico have fulfilled the legal requirements but must continue to be deprived of their concession until the government arrange the form it must take to unify the banking situation.

Question III. What is the opinion of the banks in general in their answer to the circular which you have directed to them?

Answer.—The answer to the circular which was directed to the banks has given no practical results; but various of the banks have declared that only by a meeting of the stockholders can an opinion be obtained; in this they have erred, because it is not intended to create interests or compromises, but only that they may express an individual opinion to the end that we may know if they are or are not in accord with the purpose followed by the Constitutional government. The answers of two or three banks, by the questions which they have formulated to us, have shown concrete evidence of such partiality to their personal interests, that the committee has seen the necessity of not taking them into consideration.

Question IV. The action taken by the government in searching the banks to recover the emissions of Villa and Zapata bills, it is rumored, gave motive for foreign diplomatic representations. Is that true?

Answer.—The action for the recovery of the Villa and Zapata notes has given no motive for foreign diplomatic representations. On the contrary it would be absurd.

Question V. To what amount have the emissions of the Villa and Zapata notes recovered and nullified by the government reached in all the republic?

Answer.—The quantity of Villa and Zapata bills recovered in the banks of the capital does not pass 500,000 pesos. It was observed by the books of the banks that large sums of this illegitimate paper were fortunately withdrawn before the occupation of the city by the Constitutional forces; therefore we have no data by which to fix the amount of the illegitimate bills recovered in the republic.

Question VI. It is said that your department has a project to sell some of the churches in the center of the city, withdrawing permission for the clergy to use them, until there has been accumulated capital in cash for the new bank. Will you be so kind as to tell us if this version is true?

Answer.—It is absolutely untrue that this department has in project the sale of the churches in the city.

PROSE AND POETRY CONTEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—La Prensa, a daily newspaper, has opened a poetry and short story contest. Contributions are to be not more than a column and a half long. The first prize is to be the Argentine cash equivalent of about \$425, United States money. There are to be seven other smaller cash prizes.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT ON JOURNEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) SAN ANTONIO, Chile.—Sr. Barros Luco, President of the republic, accompanied by the minister of war and various other officials, recently came to this city and dedicated the new mole in the harbor. Afterward he embarked on the cruiser Chacabuco for Valparaiso, where he is to remain several days.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION ENDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Dr. de la Plaza, the President of the republic, returned to the capital Nov. 10, after a fortnight's vacation, spent mainly on his estancia at Tres Lomas. During his absence Dr. Benito Villanueva, Vice-President, was the acting chief executive.

U. S.-CHILE ARBITRATION TREATY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) SANTIAGO, Chile.—The House of Deputies recently devoted a secret session to the consideration of the proposed arbitration treaty with the United States.

CONSERVATION OF WATERS IN RIVERS URGED

Interior Department Believes Deserts Can Be Made to Bloom When Proper System of Federal Financial Aid Is Furnished

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his forthcoming annual report, one section of which is made public today, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, says:

No one can survey the physical condition of the United States without being impressed and almost overwhelmed with the magnitude of the work that must be done in keeping our rivers within bounds and putting them to use. It is the largest task that the government must undertake sooner or later, and the sooner in my judgment the better. This matter came immediately and most practically to my attention on a trip made in the late spring to the lower valley of the Colorado river. On the Arizona side of this river the government is reclaiming the desert. That lowland will grow almost anything, from dates to alfalfa. Its most helpful friend, and its unrelenting enemy, too, is the river itself, for without the river it would return to cactus and sage. Yet the river is so jealous of her freedom that she yearly attempts with violence, and by insidious methods as well, to reclaim for herself each foot of land that has by stealth been taken from her.

On the opposite side of the river, the California side, the river is held in by mountains until it has reached the Mexican line. There, by a capricious turn, it deserts its old accustomed channel and flows westward into what was once a lake, but is now little more than a morass, and so slowly finds its way to the gulf of California. Immediately north of this westward bend in the river is the Imperial valley, which has lately been used by several novelists to illustrate the heroic struggle of man with nature. For this valley was once a sea itself, and has indeed left a sort of intermediary sea in a lake known as the Salton sea. The fruitful soil of this valley, hundreds of feet deep, is the silt of the Colorado, the deposited wash of a thousand miles of mountain channel. Each June the Colorado, resenting the limitations which man has set up for it, presses with two strong shoulders against both sides of its prescribed banks, like Porthos under the screw of the earth. And as long as that flood comes the people on both sides must watch and work as the Hollanders have done.

There are two distinct and aggressive schools of thought on this matter of keeping the Colorado in its place. One is for sending the river willfully down the old channel. The other is for letting the river live its own life, but keeping it off our preserves. One may be termed the absolutist theory and the other the democratic theory. Congress has thus far committed itself to the latter. And this year, when danger threatened, Congress joined in raising a fund to keep the river from forcing its way north into the Imperial valley, and this work was successfully executed under this department by the former chief of engineers of the United States army, Gen. W. L. Marshall. No one, however, believes that the work is at an end and that we have done more than put a good patch upon it.

Now, far above this point of danger there are thousands of square miles of land that need but the water of the Colorado river to make them as fruitful as the lands of the San Joaquin or the Salt River valley. We need to catch that water. There, in mountain valleys, it should be kept for a time and, as needed, led into the peaceful paths of usefulness. And on that problem the reclamation service is working. The difficulty is to find large reservoir areas. This instance is cited to show how intimately the matter of flood control and of reclamation are bound together. The problem extends from sea to sea. When we come eastward, to the Missouri and the Mississippi for example, we find that in the upper reaches the lands need the waters, while in their lower reaches the lands must be saved from the waters.

No one can take the yearly toll of our rivers without realizing that the people of this country cannot regard themselves as owning this land, really possessing it, until they have brought these waters under subjection. And in doing this they will literally create new land by the millions of acres, lands that will support millions of people as against the thousands which live upon it today. And in saying this I am not speaking without authority, for a year ago we enjoyed the value of a visit from the renowned builder of the Asuan dam, Sir William Willcocks, who has spent his life in India, Mesopotamia, and Egypt as a river tamer. And after he had seen our problem he sighed with regret that it might not be his fortune to see the day, that he said would surely come, when the valley of the Mississippi would be another valley of the Nile, only greater in area and more perfectly adapted to the white man's life.

How these great works can be carried on calls for constructive thought, not merely on the engineering side but more immediately upon the financial side as to those ways and means by which the lands reclaimed shall be made to bear in some degree the burden of the expense. As to the funds which will be needed, they mount into such figures as to be immense. And I can see no hope that this work will be adequately undertaken without the government advancing its credit and investing directly

some of its own funds. We are conducting this government from day to day out of current revenues. Only the richest of people could pursue such a policy. No private enterprise attempts it. No railroad system has been built that way. But few of the states now construct their highway systems out of the year's revenues. The permanent improvements which the whole people undertake are a legitimate charge against capital account, not against maintenance. A commission to devise the ways and means by which the states and private landowners and the national government can cooperate in paying for the work done seems to me a more needed body than one which will report upon engineering methods.

HUERTA GRANTS ARE NULLIFIED BY GEN. CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formal notice of the nullification by General Carranza of "all acts, contracts and concessions," of the Huerta and conventionist governments in Mexico reached the Mexican embassy here Monday from Mexico City.

The order, in line with an announcement of his intention by General Carranza several months ago, is effective immediately. It notifies individuals and corporations holding concessions granted by Huerta and conventionist government officials that it would be necessary for them to make new applications "exactly as though no such concessions had heretofore existed."

The embassy also was advised that persons charged with sedition in Mexico would be tried by the Carranza government under the special law of 1862, which gives authority for imposition of the extreme penalty and allows no appeal.

Permission granted by the state department for passage of Carranza troops through American territory from Agua Prieta to Ojinaga is believed here to have given General Obregon an opportunity to close up three sides of the big rectangle in which General Villa is operating. The fourth side is the American boundary line.

Villa, with most of the force of 4000 with which he arrived at Maderia Saturday, continues to move closer to the southern side of the rectangle and is expected at Chihuahua, according to department advisers. He is said to be without adequate supplies. Obregon has a large force concentrated a short distance south of Chihuahua.

CHURCH INVENTORY IN MEXICO ORDERED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The Governor of the state of Michoacan has appointed a committee to take an inventory of all the effects contained in the Roman Catholic churches in that state, which under the law are the property of the nation, and has directed the officers of the churches who have the property in charge to assist in the inventory. This, it is said, will be done in all the states of the republic.

DELEGATES ARRIVE FROM COSTA RICA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A delegation from Costa Rica to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington beginning Dec. 27, arrived here last night aboard the steamer Tenadores. In the party was Luis Felipe Gonzales, minister of public instruction and brother of the President of Costa Rica. They were met at the pier by Don Manuel Castro, minister of Costa Rica; John C. Breckinridge, representing the state department, and port officials who will look after the comfort of the visitors until they proceed to Washington.

CONSCRIPTION PLAN FOR CITIZEN ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A policy of conscription for the United States citizen army is proposed in a bill introduced Monday afternoon by Chamberlain of the Senate military affairs committee. All but those especially excused for specifically named reasons would be obliged to serve in this army, between the ages of 12 and 23 years. The penalty for failing to do so would be \$500 fine.

BILL BARS VOYAGERS ON MUNITIONS SHIPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Kenyon yesterday introduced a bill prohibiting vessels carrying munitions of war from carrying passengers. Clearance would be refused a munitions ship carrying passengers from the United States to a foreign port.

PLATE PRINTERS UNION ELECTS

Plate Printers Union, local 3, elected officers last night as follows: President, Peter L. Foley; vice-president, Harold Leavitt; recording secretary, Walter A. Burke; financial secretary, John Oster; treasurer, Maurice Morrissey; sergeant-at-arms, William Dabell; trustees, Walter Snow, John Holland and James Fitzgerald.

SEWING ROOMS ATTRACT

The windows of the Red Cross sewing rooms at 685 Boylston street continue to attract much attention from the passers-by. The charming dolls are for sale as well as the pretty blankets for dolls' beds which delight the little girl purchaser. A few more volunteers are wanted for sewing.

PLANTATIONS IN PHILIPPINES GET AID TO RECOVER

Hemp and Copra - Producing Provinces in Area Adversely Affected by Storms-Relief and Economic Measures

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MANILA, Philippines.—Special relief measures were at once taken by the Governor-General and the island Legislature after a series of typhoon visitations which had begun with those which passed over the southern provinces of Luzon, on Oct. 23 and 24, last. The second passed over the northern provinces of the same island six days later and a third visited the northernmost of the central Luzon provinces. Hemp-producing provinces of southern Luzon and coconut plantations in Tayabas figure largely in the total conservatively-estimated losses of \$10,000,000.

The area affected included the provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines and Sorsogon, which produce nearly 50 per cent of the output of the Philippine islands. Most of this is what is known to the trade as "United Kingdom," and comprises grades of fiber not ordinarily acceptable to the United States cordage manufacturers and other users of hemp.

There will be no hemp shortage in these grades for some months, although the fiber produced will be of somewhat lower grade than is usual. This is due to the fact that the planters immediately put forth every effort to strip the fiber from the fallen trees before their commercial value is entirely lost, and this meant a distinct increase in the amount of "U. K." hemp receipts at the ports of export during the succeeding six or eight weeks.

At the close of that period, however, the production of the grades of fiber referred to will be at a standstill for a period variously estimated by hemp experts as between nine months and a year and a half.

It happens that the Philippine islands enjoy a natural hemp monopoly, which is further enhanced by the fact that no other fiber has been able to supplant hemp in certain of the world's industries. For this reason it would appear that the demand for fiber will continue to be about normal. With but little hemp available in the "U. K." grades, the experts predict that portions of the islands where higher grade fiber is raised will benefit. This is the only bright spot in the whole situation, however, as the planters of Albay, Camarines, and Sorsogon depend almost entirely upon their hemp for a livelihood.

Many of the plantations, it is predicted, will never be put to hemp again, while other portions will be used for at least a year in the cultivation of quick-maturing food crops. Rice is a prime necessity. The islands do not raise enough of this staple to supply a tithe of the demand, and rice costs money when imported from Saigon. Without hemp, the planters will have practically no money and the plantation laborers will be in even worse straits. Necessity will dictate that corn fields and camote (the native sweet potato) patches take the place of many of the hemp fields. The producer will produce solely for his own consumption and the economic condition of the country will respond accordingly.

Governor Luban of Tayabas, in a report submitted to the insular government, estimates that 15 per cent of the 8,500,000 coconut trees in his province were blown down, while twice as many more were severely injured and stripped of their nuts. This will effect the economic condition of the islands in general and upon the copra export trade in particular.

The Governor-General and his advisers won new popularity for themselves by the dispatch with which relief expeditions were sent to the localities visited by the first two storms. The coast guard cutter Polillo, with Gen. Herman Hall, chief of constabulary, relief and food supplies, was sent to the south, and the coast guard Basilan to the north.

The Legislature has approved an act permitting the Governor-General to release public works funds that would ordinarily be appropriated for 1916, for road and bridge work in the provinces, and this is expected to go a long way in relieving the present situation. This action on the part of the law-makers makes it possible not only to repair the roads and bridges, but also furnishes a means for the government to provide work for thousands of men whose source of income, usually derived from the tilling of the soil, has been temporarily cut off.

Special bills were placed in both houses of the Legislature, carrying appropriations for specific relief work in individual sections.

MEMBERS OF TWO CLASSES ADVISE NEW FRESHMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Under a plan in operation at the University of Minnesota a group of men from the senior class and of girls from the junior class act as advisers to all freshmen. They assist in registration, take the new students to receptions and keep in touch with their daily class work. This system was introduced in May, 1913. Miss Marguerite Grimm headed the junior advisers last year and she has been succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Loomis. Every fall a reception is given to the freshmen by Dean Margaret Sweeney, which the advisers also attend.

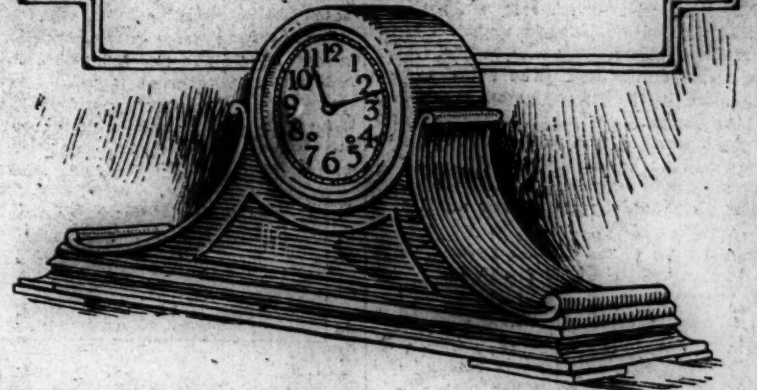
CLOCKS

Reproductions of famous old clocks, noteworthy both for beauty and historic interest.

Hall, mantel, wall, desk, office, traveling, yacht, carriage and automobile clocks. Over one hundred designs in mahogany, gilt, silver and bronze.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

350 Washington Street



MR. MAJOR AND MR. CARLSON SHOW NEW PAINTINGS

The Guild of Boston Artists, 182 Newbury street, has hung an exhibition of paintings by Ernest L. Major from Dec. 13 to 24 inclusive.

From the earliest period of Mr. Major's work both as instructor and artist, he has stood for the solid ideas of painting that he received in his younger days under such men as Gérôme and Laurens, not to mention the influence of LePape, Stevens and the more modern men of the character of Monet and Manet, who were coming into prominence in his student days. The instructors of the "beaux arts" were always admonishing "Cherchez le caractère," and so Mr. Major has always dwelt upon this thought both in his criticisms and work, as this present show evinces. All the canvases displayed are sincere attempts to represent the effect that the artist had before him, out of doors as well as in; for Mr. Major includes some very satisfactory landscapes amongst the solidly rendered portraits and genre studies. The artist has caught the colors and effect of the moment to a surprising degree in the three canvases of a mountain stream that flows near his camp at Wonalancet, N. H.

"Mounfain Brook" (No. 14) was a particularly difficult one to handle because of the strong sunlight beating around the tree trunks and upon the shifting surface of the running stream. The water was so clear the sunlight penetrated to the rocky bottom and he had not only the surface reflections to deal with, but the rich color of the warmly lit stones breaking through to handle as well. This canvas is true to the place that he has depicted and also the "Brook under Tree" and "Under the Willows"; the first a quieter midday effect and the latter in late afternoon, with no trace of sunlight and the stream heavily shaded by willows. Another pleasing landscape is of some birches with a vista of distant hills and valleys.

Many will be more attracted by the portraits possibly because they may know this or that one who has been his sitter or they may prefer the less personal like "Jewels," "Lady With Goldfish," "The Question," the still-life "Peonies," or the interior "The Closed Door." Versatility is quite apparent whichever way one may turn. This is true of the choice of subjects but not so true of the handling; for in all of the figures and heads there is no attempt to be "fresh" with the medium but rather a strict subordination of the technique to the result desired. In the "Lady With Goldfish" the head is handsome in its modeling and effect of light, and the note of red in the gown is a spirited touch. The glow of fire-light in contrast to the colder light of day has always claimed Mr. Major's attention but in no canvas that he has executed has he succeeded to a more delightful degree in both color and arrangement than he has in "The Question."

The attitudes of the participants in this canvas express well the potency of the moment. His love of this same motif is again noticed in a canvas of a single figure in richly colored gown and white cap. In sharp contrast to these is the delicacy of the color scheme of the portrait of a woman in a pale salmon pink gown seated in a chair upholstered in yellow satin balanced by the notes of greenish blue in the background against which the head is firmly though flatly treated. There is an element of bravado in the full length canvas of a woman almost laughing that arrests the attention as well as a very solidly treated head in the portrait of a woman in white against a dark background and a portrait of a gentleman nearby.

"Jewels" is full of solid bits of painting and a nice tonality is felt in "The Closed Door" and a lovely color appreciation in "Peonies."

John F. Carlson Exhibits

The Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, is displaying the latest canvases by John F. Carlson of New York from Dec. 13 to Dec. 24 inclusive.

John F. Carlson's reputation has gradually radiated from the Woodstock art colony of Woodstock, New York, where he succeeded Birge Harrison as instructor of the Art Students League summer school, to all parts of the country. This has been due in part to his influence upon the large number of students that have come under his instruction and in the main upon the splendid qualities of his own work.

He has succeeded in inculcating the influence of his predecessor into his work without succumbing to the tendency to sweeten things up a bit. Mr. Carlson's work is directly and vigorously treated in a pleasing way that in no wise detracts from the effect intended. You are always sure of the effect he was after and can tell a gray day from a snow scene or moonlight without the aid of the catalog; for the essentials are there despite minor faults. He may not be as fortunate in his sense of light in some of the canvases at all times as he has been in "Silver Stream," but if he has not been it is due, not to any insincerity on his part, but rather to an over-anxious desire to make things well, truly a commendable fault. This fault has gained him strength in some of the results that he has attained, particularly in "Silent Groves," where we catch glimpses of a distant wood beyond massive trees that stand out in strong relief with their branches sharply defined by a cold winter sky and their vigor heightened by the play of sunlight and shadow upon themselves and the white ground. More atmosphere is felt in the smaller canvas "Quiet Woods," a gray winter day, charming in drawing and color quality.

A love of the quiet moods of nature is felt through all of the canvases; even "Sombre Acres," a hillside shadowed by the afterglow, is not bombastically treated, neither is "The Awakening," an early morning effect. This is no alarm clock awakening, but rather one of a natural joy of being up betimes and a calm realization of the beauty of the moment.

His color might appear to be a little black and white at times to some, but this gives him tremendous reserve power that he can play with at will; even in "Autumn Mists" his brightest color is hardly above yellow ochre, and in fact isn't as strong, in a representation of a scene that one is apt to think of as requiring the brightest of pigments. Not only this, but his habit of allowing a "way out" that helps give the eye something to rest upon, and because of this rest adds unconscious pleasure to the viewing. These qualities apply also to some smaller canvases that have not been catalogued that should not pass unnoticed.

STICKS FOR MARINES APPROVED

Major-General Commandant George Barnett of the United States marine corps has given his approval to the carrying of swagger sticks and it is expected the practice will extend to the marines stationed in Boston. The stick made its appearance yesterday among the members of the marine corps recruiting office on Tremont row.

BOARD GRANTS INCREASE

An additional 4½ cents an hour, equivalent to a raise of \$2.43 to each man a week, is granted to the employees of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates in the decision of the state board of conciliation and arbitration made public yesterday.

Potato salad is different—and better when you use

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

Kitchen Recipe Hanger giving directions and containing other new recipes sent free on request.

L. & P. PERRINS, Hubert Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

capturing an officer and some soldiers and a machine gun.

On the Caucasian frontier there is no change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Tuesday—The official communication from the war office yesterday says:

On the Isonzo front and in Carso the Austrians yesterday displayed great artillery activity. Toward nightfall their artillery delivered attacks in the region of Osilava and Seiz. The attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the southern slope of the Catvario height west of Gorizia our detachments captured an enemy trench, taking some 30 rifles and much other material which was abandoned by the fleeing Austrians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

Russian front: There is nothing important to report.

Italian front: In Tyrol the Italian artillery bombarded our positions at Riva, Rovereto and on the Col di Lana. Attacks by Italian infantry north of Osilava were repulsed.

In Gludcaria the Italian infantry is approaching our positions. The fighting continues.

In the northeast of Montenegro at Koritzo we made 800 prisoners.

Our airmen have successfully dropped bombs on our adversaries' camp at Berane.

BRITISH PLAN TO BUY SECURITIES TO FINANCE WAR

(Continued from page one)

known what the extent of the influx of refugees will be. However, he believed the numbers to be provided for will not be so large as at first supposed.

Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall asked as to whether safe conducts would be given Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval and military aide, respectively, whose recall from Washington the United States requested; but the parliamentary under secretary did not reply, asking for a notice on the question.

LUXEMBURG CABINET CRISIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps special correspondent in Geneva states that the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg has entrusted the task of forming a new cabinet to Dr. Loutsch, barrister. M. Sax, Professor Soisson, and Senator Reiffers will form part of the new administration.

EMDEN GUN IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—One of the guns of the German cruiser Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian ship, the Sydney, has been placed on exhibition on the Horse Guards Parade. The gun, which shows little sign of damage and has all its mountings intact, is of 4.1 caliber.

LADY DEPUTY TOWN CLERK

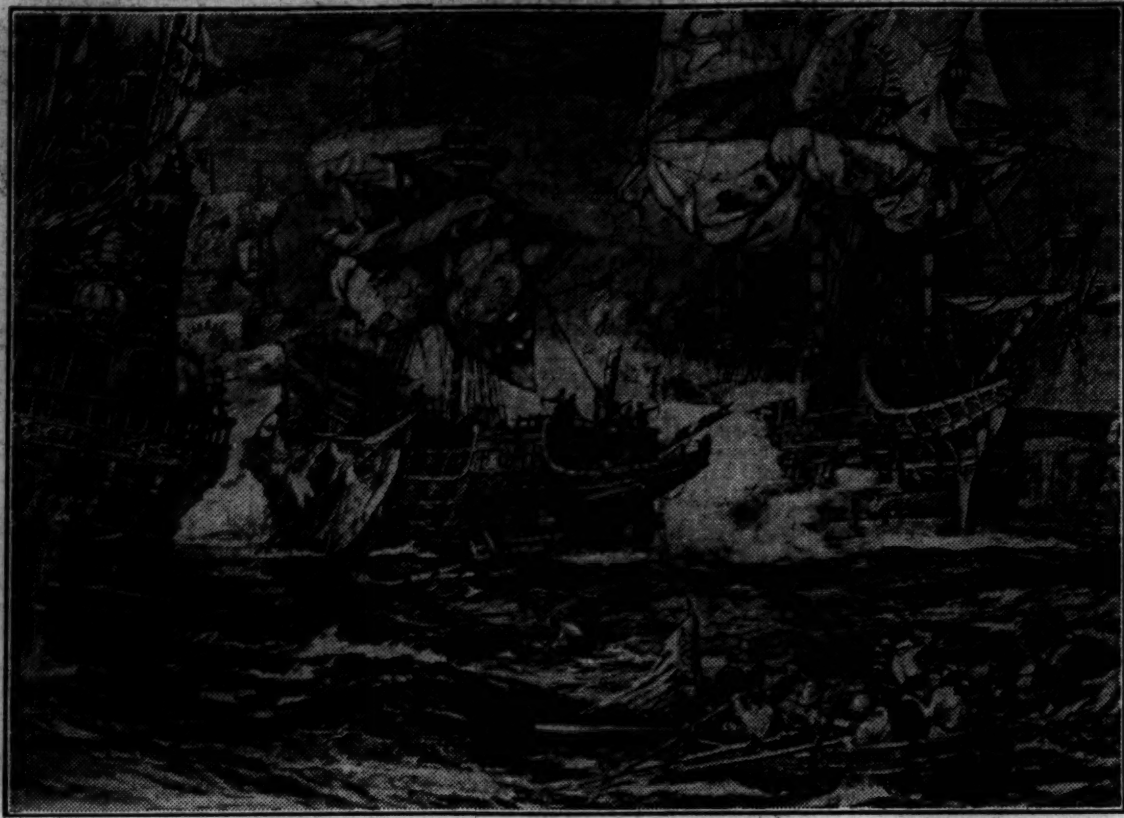
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In consequence of the scarcity of men assistants, Mr. James Burns, town clerk, Motherwell, has appointed Miss Annand, one of his assistants, deputy town clerk, and the appointment has been sanctioned by the town council.



The Queen's card

Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, embroidering the Bayeux tapestry. Painted by Howard Davis



The King's card

The Revenge. Painted by Bernard F. Gribble

ORGANIZATION IN BRITAIN FOR WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The third of a course of 10 lectures on the economic and social effects of the war was given recently at Glasgow University by J. H. Jones, lecturer on social economics. Mr. Jones spoke on the organization of industry since the outbreak of war and stated that the problem of finance was ultimately the problem of industrial organization. Loans and taxes were partly the means of effecting the necessary changes. They were largely responsible for the equipment of their allies in a war in which industrial efficiency was playing a supreme part, and their power of assisting their allies was determined partly by the size of their own army and partly by the willingness of the community to undertake the necessary sacrifices of material comforts.

At first they failed in foresight and imagination and they failed even yet to realize the extent to which extravagance hampered them in their endeavors to supply men and munitions. Discussing the steps taken to organize labor and to increase the output, Mr. Jones said workmen and employers were suspicious of each other, and the former ultimately agreed to the suspension of trade union regulations and customs only upon the understanding that the profits were to accrue to the state. Limitation of profits might mean anything, but the workmen were under the impression that the capitalists were not to reap any reward from the abnormal economic power which the national crisis had placed in their hands.

Again Mr. Jones said, the customs of the past which the government had promised to restore as far as possible, could not be completely restored without inflicting more injustice upon those who had placed their labor at the disposal of the state. In some respects the war had but hastened the development which would have slowly taken place if there had been no war, especially in regard to the employment of women. He did not attach great importance to the cry for developing the export trade of manufactures and increasing the supply of home grown agricultural products. It was much more necessary to prohibit the importation of luxuries, for in this way alone could they increase the total assistance they could render their allies.

CHRISTMAS CARDS PUBLISHED FOR BRITISH ROYALTY

The royal Christmas cards shown on this page are reproduced by the courtesy of Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons direct from the original Christmas cards specially produced by them for Their Majesties, who have graciously accorded permission to Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons to reproduce these royal cards for the use of the public.

This is the thirteenth year in succession that permission has been accorded Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons to reproduce, for the use of the public, the choice Christmas cards they have last executed for Their Majesties the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra.

The King's card is entitled "A Glorious Chapter in Britain's History," and has been painted by Bernard F. Gribble. The meaning of the picture is made clear by the following explanation: "The valiant Revenge, Drake's flagship, in August 1591, under its gallant Commander Sir Richard Grenville won lasting renown by fighting that famous fight which great poets have sung and great historians related, a fight that still stands forth as one of the greatest in the annals of the British navy."

The Queen's card is called "Queen Matilda Embroidering the Bayeux Tapestry." It is the work of Howard Davis. Queen Matilda, daughter of the Count of Flanders, and the wife of William the Conqueror, wrought in the Bayeux tapestry what may be called a pictorial history, or epic of her husband's exploits, from Harold's first landing in Normandy to his defeat at Hastings.

Queen Alexandra's card, entitled "Queen Margaret of Scotland Praying for the Victory of the Scottish Army," was painted by J. Finnermore, R. I. Queen Margaret was a grandniece of Edward the Confessor and the wife of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. She was esteemed for an earnest desire to benefit the people among whom her lot was cast, and for the unselfish performance of whatever duty lay before her.

The Prince of Wales' card, which in these days explains itself, is called "Guarding the Empire."

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN LIVERPOOL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Lady Jellicoe has inspected many of the clubs opened for the benefit of the wives of sailors and soldiers living in Liverpool. The first of these clubs was run quite independently of any association, but on Jan. 18 a committee was able to declare the first organized open. The clubs are affiliated with the United Service Club and in the opinion of many are likely to remain a feature even after the war. Each one has its house committee, and it is hoped eventually to give them independence, so soon as they show themselves capable of self-government and self-support. Under the news and recreation rooms committee are 15 clubs, some of which are merely centers for hospitality, as for instance, for those who are waiting to visit their relatives in hospital. Others are organized on the ordinary club plan, with full house staff and equipment for providing meals. Cookery lessons, concerts and social evenings are a common feature. In addition to the above clubs there are at least seven independent organizations founded with the same object.

MONEY FOR WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The war office announces that arrangements have been made for the remittance of money in aid of British prisoners in Turkey. Those who desire to take advantage of these arrangements should forward the sums of money they wish to send to the secretary of prisoners of war help committee, with particulars of the name, number, rank, etc., of the prisoner to whom the amounts are to be remitted.

PARCELS FOR FRENCH PRISONERS

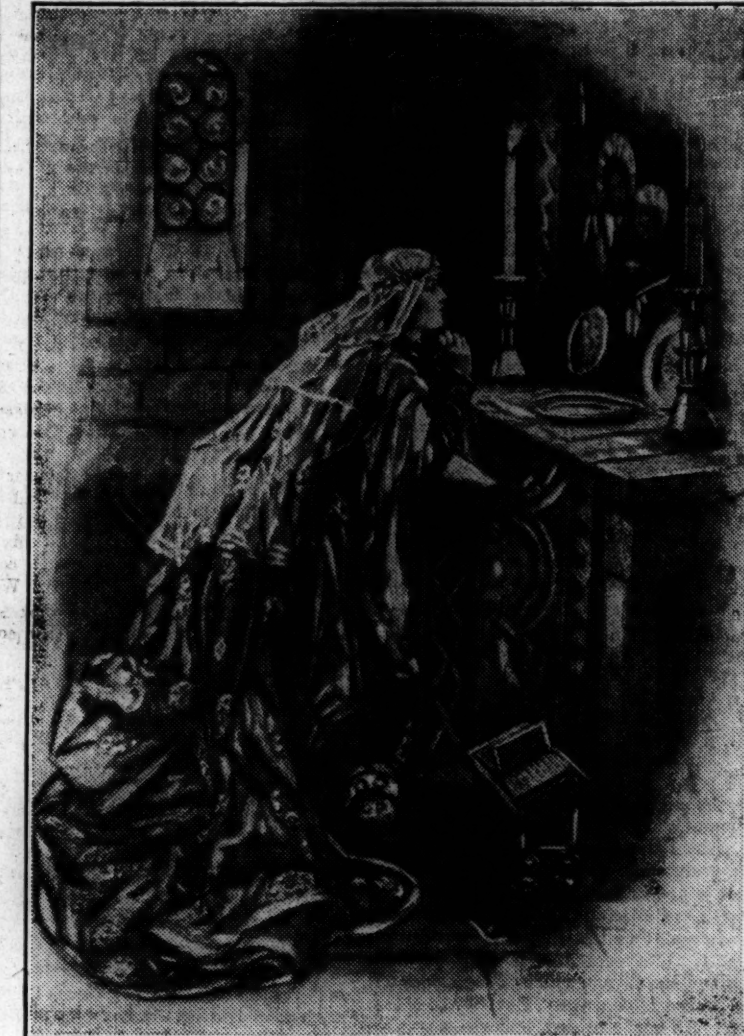
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The following figures show the number of parcels sent to French prisoners of war in Germany: Sept. 5 to 11, 308,390; Sept. 12 to 18, 347,400; Sept. 19 to 25, 382,440; Sept. 26 to Oct. 2, 293,400; average per week, 332,908.

NEW RUSSIAN ARMY ORDER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—By an army order issued recently officers and men who have been twice temporarily disabled in any way are exempt from all except voluntary service.



Queen Alexandra's card

Queen Margaret of Scotland praying for the victory of the Scottish army. Painted by J. Finnermore, R. I.

GERMAN ARMY HORSES SHORTAGE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A correspondent of the Morning Post writes that a German army order has fallen into the hands of the Allies, which officially admits the shortage of horses suitable for army purposes. It states that in consequence of the shortage, it will be necessary to draw upon the horses of the inhabitants, and also to reduce the allotment of horses in the following manner: The horses of chaplains, paymasters, artificer officers, supply officers, and officials of the intendance and medical services, of all men of the lines of communication services, and of certain officials of the lines of communication inspections, will be abolished. The chargers of veterinary officers will be reduced from two to one, and those of staff officers, from four to three or two. The draft horses of the infantry ammunition columns, light ammunition columns and heavy ammunition columns of the field and foot artillery, will be reduced from six to four per vehicle. Those of the field kitchen and wireless telegraph wagons will be reduced from four to two per vehicle.

RELIEF FOR EAST COAST TOWNS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The sum allotted by the government for the relief of the distress caused on the east coast by the war, is stated to be £150,000. A committee has been appointed consisting of representatives of the east and the south-east coast towns, to decide on the apportionment of the government funds, and local committees will be appointed to deal with each case on its merits, with a view to giving immediate relief.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The South African National Union, in order to stimulate the demand in the Union for South African made goods, has decided to hold an exhibition of such goods in Johannesburg as early as possible next year.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND WOMEN'S GIFT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German Emperor recently sent a letter to the executive committee of the Kaiser Wilhelm Fund of German Women in which he expressed pleasure in accepting a large donation from millions of German women as an act of special kindness and the expression of attachment. After referring to the various ways in which women had helped the empire he added: "The fatherland is proud of its women and relies also for the future on their cooperation in the heavy task to mitigate and overcome the needs caused by the war. He said he would use the gift to improve the lot of the incapacitated soldiers and the families of soldiers."

The sum sent to the Emperor amounted to 4,300,000 marks.

GERMAN WOMEN AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—According to a Dutchman who recently returned to Holland after traveling in Germany, the German people are anxious for peace owing to the misery of their present conditions. At Essen, he reported, a number of women gathered together on one occasion when a body of men was leaving for the front, and smashed the windows of the burgomaster's house.

IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The secretary of state for the colonies desires it to be known that the 100 h. p. Gnome gun-mounted biplane recently added to the imperial aircraft flotilla, was the gift of the Trinidad chamber of commerce, not of the inhabitants of the colony, as previously stated.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to the Times, Lord Sydenham throws further light upon the history of the general staff. In 1890, he says, one of the strongest royal commissions ever appointed, presented its report, in which Lord Hartington and his colleagues pointed out the "appalling centralization of nominal responsibility in the commander-in-chief," and decided that the office, as it then existed, should not form part of the constitution of the war office. They also endeavored to create a "war office council," under the presidency of the secretary of state, and they urged that the military heads should be made directly responsible to him and should have full control over their own votes. Regarding the creation of a general staff, they stated that in the military systems of Europe among the great powers, there was a special department of the chief of staff, freed from all executive functions and charged with the responsible duty of preparing plans for military operations, collecting information of all kinds, and generally tendering advice upon all the matters involved in the preparation of an army for war. They finally recommended the formation of such a central organizing department for the defense of the British empire. Not a single recommendation of this report, claims Lord Sydenham, was ever acted upon. The war in South Africa revealed the most lamentable deficiencies, continued his Lordship, and following the inquiry which the country demanded, Mr. Balfour appointed the war office reconstitution committee of 1903-4. This committee dealt with the staff system, and made definite and detailed proposals providing for all staff duties and laying down the rules to guide the selection and training of staff officers. The government accepted the proposals, and to Mr. Balfour the whole credit of having initiated them is mainly due. The most highly trained staff existing when the war began, concluded his Lordship, would have been wholly inadequate for the requirements of the vastly increased army brought into being. All that could be done when war broke out was to make the most careful selections for the field, to take instant steps to train more staff officers, and to economize those of the greatest experience and ability.

MUNITION WORKERS AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following official statement has been issued dealing with the position of munition workers under Lord Derby's scheme. Recruiting officers are instructed not to enlist for immediate service workmen who are starred as being essential to the making of munitions, and if, through inadvertence, this is done, the men must be returned to their civil employment as soon as possible. If, however, men starred for munition work so desire, they may be attested, enrolled in section B, army reserve, and sent back to their employment, with the privilege of wearing the khaki armband. They will not be called up to serve with the army unless the ministry of munitions at some future time decides that their services are more urgently required in the army than for civil purposes. The decision will rest with the ministry of munitions and not with the local tribunal, except in the case of men working on admiralty contracts, who will be dealt with by that body.

RECRUITING TRIBUNAL FORMED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The men in Edinburgh are responding well to the strong appeals for recruits, but many of those coming forward are married men, with heavy responsibilities both as regards families and business. In connection with a letter from the secretary for Scotland, a committee has been elected, consisting of three members of the town council and two other useful outside members, to form a recruiting tribunal to decide whether a man's present work is of more importance to the nation than his presence in the army.

MUNITION WORKERS' VISIT TO THE FRONT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A deputation of representative munition workers who paid a visit to the front recently, have issued a report in which they state how greatly they were impressed by the need for more and more shells. The report continues: "In speaking of the industrial disputes in England, it was pointed out to us that the soldiers were fighting for their own lives and the lives of the people at home, whilst the people at home were fighting about rates of wages and money. All were greatly upset, disturbed, and disappointed when industrial disputes took place. It took the heart out of our men, as it seemed to the soldier that the workers scarcely realized the gravity of the difficulties and dangers that shortage of supplies entailed on our fighting force."

It was indicated to us that this was a war of machinery, and of the necessary munitions to keep that machinery in constant operation, in order to obtain the greatest measure of effective result; that an incredibly enormous number of shells could be used with obvious result, if they were there to be used; that if those shells were sent the effect would undoubtedly quickly show itself; that the munition workers held the key of the situation, and the men at the front asked us to turn the key. It was insisted on how important a factor time was in the delivery of supplies. Every day's delay disheartens and discourages the men. They are anxious to get a big effective move on. They want plenty of shells, an unceasing, unending, everlasting supply for daily use to blast the enemy out of his burrows, and they want an enormous reserve supply to be ready to meet any emergency. They want this big supply now, today; it will be no use if it comes too late. That will mean disaster for us all.

The men in the firing line do not only know, but they can see, hear, and feel the fact that the enemy is in possession of an unlimited supply of ammunition by the continuous and liberal supply of shells he sends into our trenches. The enemy keeps firing at a faster and more generous rate than we are in a position to reply to. The enemy knows this; so do our men at the front. They ask us to put it right. The matter is in our hands. If the munition workers do their duty with the same self-sacrifice, disinterestedness, determination, and faithfulness as our soldiers at the front, then our success, our triumph is assured. Our soldiers through us cry to you for help. Are they to cry in vain? The answer rests with you.

The report is signed by James Cleary on behalf of the deputation.

EXCURSION

TO THE

Maritime Provinces

One Fare plus \$2.00
FROM BOSTON TO
ST. JOHN, N.B.
AND
FREDERICTON, N.B.
With Equally Low Fares
BEYOND ST. JOHN
TICKETS GOOD GOING
Dec. 20 and 21, '15
Returning to Reach Starting Point
Before Midnight Jan. 4, 1916.

For tickets and detailed information apply to City Ticket Office, 500 Washington St., or Ticket Office, North Station.
C. M. BURT, G. P. A.

BERMUDA

40 Hours to the Land of Flowers
The Ideal Christmas Week Vacation,
8 & 9 DAYS, \$42.50 & UP
4 or 5 Days in Bermuda—tours inc. all expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips.
SPECIAL SAILING S. S. "Evangeline"
UNDER AMERICAN FLAG
Leaving midnight Friday, Dec. 24th.
Returning Sun., Jan. 2nd. Sailing from N. Y. thereafter on alternate Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
REGULAR S. S. "Bermudian"
SAILING
Leaving N. Y. Wed., Dec. 22nd.
Returning Friday, Dec. 31st. Sailing from N. Y. thereafter each Wed. beginning Jan. 5th.
West Indies
Delightful cruises—about 28 days.
"GUIANA," Jan. 4th and Feb. 8th.
For illustrated booklets on BERMUDA or WEST INDIES apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 22 Broadway, N. Y.; The Cook & Son, 338 Washington St.; Beckman Tour Co., 252 Washington St.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 500 Washington St.; Temple Pl.; W. H. Hayes, 200 Washington St.; U. S. Masters, 248 Washington St.; C. V. Dancy & Son, 2 Broad St., Boston.

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA, Jan. 1, 10 A. M.
CAMERONIA, Jan. 7, 4 P. M.
ORDUNA, Jan. 15, 10 A. M.
The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
126 STATE STREET. Tel. F.H. 4000

CHRISTMAS CARDS W. B. Clarke Co. 28 TREMONT ST. BOSTON



The Prince of Wales' card

"Guarding the Empire"

U. S. STUDYING COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

After Exhaustive Inspection of Hawaiian Plantations, Federal Experts Now Go to Look Over Cuban and Porto Rican Field

Investigation of the cane sugar industry in Cuba and Porto Rico to ascertain the cost of production of this article, which headed the list of imports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1915, with a value of \$174,000,000, is being undertaken by two special agents of the United States department of commerce, Frank J. Sheridan and his assistant, C. F. Yau.

They called at the Boston office of the department on Monday, coming to Boston especially to meet the owners of sugar plantations in the sections that they will visit. They left late in the day for New York and Washington and will shortly go to Cuba.

Mr. Sheridan made a similar investigation of the cost of production of sugar from the cane in Louisiana about two years ago, and his findings were published in pamphlet form including beet sugar data and general tables showing the world's production of sugar. He but recently finished a field survey of the sugar cane industry in the Hawaiian islands, visiting over 40 plantations and sugar manufacturers and securing much valuable information. Of the nine islands in the Hawaiian group he found that only four produced sugar cane and cane sugar.

This investigation is now being continued in Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba is the largest exporter of raw sugar to the United States, having a record of 4,784,888,157 pounds in 1915. It is expected that the report on this work, including the Hawaiian islands, will be ready for distribution by the department of commerce by April.

Data and statistics supplied by W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the department, show that Cuba is the leading producer of cane sugar in the world, having passed British India. The three largest cane producing countries in the world are Cuba with upwards of 2,500,000 long tons, British India with approximately 2,300,000 and Java, nearly 1,500,000; furnishing in the aggregate over 60 per cent of the world's crop.

British India, however, consumes its entire crop and imports large quantities to make up the domestic deficit. Java exports practically all of its crop and Cuba, all except several hundred thousand tons.

The exportation of cane sugar by Cuba is almost exclusively to the United States. Hawaii and Porto Rico likewise export practically exclusively to the United States shipping annually upwards of 500,000 and 290,000 long tons respectively. Porto Rico uses something like 50,000 tons itself. The Philippine islands export about 100,000 tons to the United States and approximately 30,000 to Hongkong, China and Japan annually.

The latest available statistics give the value of the annual export of cane sugar from Porto Rico to the United States at \$21,000,000 in round figures. It is the fourth largest exporter in the world of this article, following Cuba, Java and the Hawaiian Islands.

The effect of the tariff situation on the cane sugar industry in the insular possessions of the United States and in Cuba is quite intimate. Cuban cane sugar now comes into the United States with a low duty and under an agreement by which imports of cane sugar from other countries are subject to a duty of 20 per cent in excess of that levied upon the Cuban product. The new tariff act placed Cuban cane sugar upon the free list, to become effective May 1, but the plan of the present Congress is to repeal that provision and preserve the existing duty, thereby saving to the administration something like \$60,000,000 in revenue.

It will therefore be seen that the owners of plantations in Cuba and those in the insular possessions, particularly Porto Rico, which is largely represented in Boston and New England constitute conflicting interests so far as the tariff is concerned. These facts make the work of Mr. Sheridan particularly illuminating and the report is awaited with deep interest.

STEEL COMPANY TO EXPEND MILLIONS ON ITS PLANTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Formal announcement has been made by the recently reorganized Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company that it will expend \$6,000,000 on addition and improvements to its various plants. In the statement confirmation is also made of recent reports that the firm had acquired 300,000,000 tons of iron ore in Cuba. This is the stock of the Buena Vista Iron Company, a corporation owning extensive ore deposits in the island, adjoining properties owned by the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Plants of the Midvale Company which will benefit from the big expenditure are those at Nicetown and Coatesville, together with important additions at the Midvale plant proper, which will give a largely increased capacity and enable it to handle orders that recently have been taken from the United States government for heavy ordnance, including the construction of 14 and 16-inch guns, some of which will measure 70 feet in length.

CITY OF NASHUA HAS PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM OF VOTING

Professor Johnson Tells of Success of Method as Used in New Hampshire Municipality

That steps will be taken in the next Legislature to secure the adoption of some measure that will eliminate the primary election system feature which permits the members of opposing parties to vote the tickets of each other is the belief of many leaders in both parties. Preferential voting, so-called, has been adherents, among whom is Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University, who has explained in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor how the system operates.

Professor Johnson pointed to the experience of Spokane, Wash., as an illustration of the success of the preferential voting system. As a further example of its benefits he cites Nashua, N. H., which, he says, "in her first election under the new system on Dec. 8, 1914, secured gratifying results, and the test of the preferential ballot was in important respects the most severe yet made. There were elected a mayor, six aldermen at large, nine aldermen by wards, four members of a board of public works, three fire commissioners and four members of a board of education.

"Nominations were by 50 signatures. The total number to be elected in any one ward was 19. The number of nominees for these 19 places in one ward was 53. Of the 27 elected in the whole city only one was looked upon by good judges as bordering on the unfit, and he is so overcome by numbers as to cause no anxiety. Important new talent, hitherto beyond the reach of the citizens, found its way into the city service in this election.

"If preferential voting could be successful in such a complicated situation as at Nashua, it would seem as though it might prove successful anywhere. And what may be done in the case of a city may be done with equal success in the case of a state, but by reducing the number of minor elective offices the likelihood of good results would be materially increased.

"In considering the two examples I have cited you may raise the point, as others have done, that the preferential system makes it too easy for candidates to secure a position on the ballot and presents a wilderness of nominees from which the voter must choose. Let me show how it actually works after the voters, and especially the politicians, have observed that it's of no use as a rule to put other than the names of representative men on the ballot.

"The second election in Spokane with the preferential ballot occurred Nov. 4, 1913, and was for the purpose of providing successors to the two short-term men elected at the first election. The term for these two officers was henceforth four years. The preferential ballot had in the first election shown the uselessness of trifling candidacies for office, even though they were obtainable by mere petition of 25 signers, and though the salary and the offices were attractive. This time, instead of 92 candidates for five offices, only 12 candidates appeared on the ballot for the two places, 10 besides the two incumbents of the offices who were up for reelection. Strong as these two men were, the voters selected two others in their places. The two candidates up for reelection seemed evidently overtopped by still more acceptable men."

Professor Johnson favored making it easy for candidates to get their names on the ballot. He would have them nominated by petition, and believed that 25 signatures was not too few to place a candidate's name on the ballot for municipal office in the smaller cities.

While the difficulty of nomination should be much reduced, the standard for success in elections should be set as high as possible. This the preferential system accomplishes, the professor says. He expressed in no uncertain terms his opinion of the present primary system in cities where a mere plurality vote places in nomination a limited number of candidates from whom the voters must choose on election day, declaring for its abolition as inadequate and dangerous to the public welfare.

"Whoever else may appear at the primary," said he, "those with axes to grind are pretty sure to be there to a man, and of these the largest single faction, or plurality, is more than likely to be machine ridden. A minority goes to the primary. A minority of that minority is more than likely to carry the primary. A nomination is made by a minority of the minority because the procedure divides the majority. The party label is thus captured for some machine candidate, as readily as of old, perhaps, and with less of that sense of responsibility which sometimes exercises wholesome restraint upon a party management. The party as a whole, when it comes to election, meekly votes for the party label and the damage is done."

Abolishing the primary and giving voters an opportunity to declare their preference with their second and other choices of the candidates would, in the professor's opinion, eradicate some of the very worst of the defects of the present voting system; but it must be remembered that while the preferential system is a distinct improvement, it is only an instrument and neither apathy-proof nor fool-proof. The professor believes that it does, however, go far to offset the unreasonably great advantage which the professional politician now enjoys over the only normally interested voter. He preferred among the variations of the preferential idea the so-called Bucklin system, named for James W. Bucklin of Grand Junction, Col., who was said to have originated this method and first put it into practice.

"With the Bucklin system," he con-

tinued, "the ballot differs from an ordinary ballot chiefly in that there are three columns instead of one to the right of the column containing the candidates' names. The voter marks a cross in the first column opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers. He marks in the second column opposite the name of his second choice. When he comes to the third and last column he is permitted to put crosses opposite the names of all the other candidates whom he wishes to support for the office in question. A voter may not, however, express more than one choice for a single candidate."

BROOKLINE VOTING PRECINCTS UNDER NEW PLAN DRAWN

Voting Places Are Established at Coolidge Corner, Washington Square and Town Hall

Brookline has been divided into nine voting precincts in accordance with the new method of limited town meetings accepted by the citizens on a referendum vote at the recent state election. At a meeting of the selectmen Monday the report of the committee which was named to divide the town into precincts was adopted. This committee consisted of Philip S. Parker, chairman of the board of selectmen, and Ernest B. Dane. Three voting places also have been established. The citizens of Cottage Farm, Babcock Hill and Coolidge Corner sections will vote at Coolidge Corner. Residents of Corey Hill section, part of Fisher Hill and along Beacon street, west to the reservoir will vote in Washington square. The rest of the citizens will vote in the town hall.

At the next annual election in March the voters in each precinct will elect 27 members to represent them in the limited town meeting. Nine will be elected for one year, and an equal number for terms of two and three years. At the annual elections thereafter nine town meeting members from each precinct will be elected for three years.

There are 20 officials, including the members of the Legislature, from Brookline, selectmen, moderator, town clerk, town treasurer and chairmen of the various municipal boards, who, by virtue of their office, are permanent town meeting members. This brings the town meeting representation up to 263 members.

The voters may attend town meeting as before and speak upon any measure before it, but only those elected as town meeting members may vote. The act does not abridge the right of the citizens to hold general meetings, according to any right which they now have, nor has the limited town meeting the power to commit the town to any proposition affecting its municipal existence, or to change its form of government, without action by the qualified voters.

The precinct lines, established by the selectmen are:

Precinct 1—From the town line on Longwood avenue beyond Chapel street, along Longwood avenue to Harvard street, across Beacon street at Coolidge Corner, to Green street, to Dwight street, to Babcock street, to the town line at Commonwealth avenue.

Precinct 2—From the town line at Commonwealth avenue, through Babcock street to Dwight street, to Green street, to Harvard street, across Beacon street at Coolidge Corner to Webster street, to Beacon street, across to Winchester street and through to the town line.

Precinct 3—From the town line at Brookline avenue, across the Brookline avenue playground, railroad tracks and Kent street to Brook street, to Homer street, to Harvard street, to Harvard avenue, to Park street, to Webster street, to Harvard street, to Longwood avenue, beyond Chapel street.

Precinct 4—From the town line at Brookline avenue, across the playground, railroad tracks and Kent street, to Brook street, to Homer street, to Harvard street, through Harvard square and Washington street, across Boylston street to High street, to Allerton street, to the town line at Leverett pond.

Precinct 5—From the town line at Leverett pond through Allerton street, to High street, to Washington street, along the railroad tracks to Leverett street, to Boylston street, to Cypress street, to Walnut street, to Chestnut street to the town line.

Precinct 6—From Clark road at Boylston street, to Sumner road, to Blake road, to Tappan street, to Gardner road, around Gardner path, to Washington street, to Park street, to Harvard avenue, to Harvard street, through Harvard square and Washington street, along the railroad tracks to Leverett street to Boylston street, to Clark road.

Precinct 7—From the town line along Winchester street, across Beacon street, to Park street, to Washington street, to Gardner path, across Garrison road, to Winthrop road, to Garrison road, to Tappan street, across Beacon street, to Williston road to the town line.

Precinct 8—From the town line along Williston road, across Beacon street, to Tappan street, to Garrison road, to Winthrop road, to Gardner road, to Tappan street, to Blake road, to Clark road, to Boylston street, to Fisher Hill avenue, to Clinton road, to Chestnut Hill avenue, to the town line near Reservoir station.

Precinct 9—The inner boundary starts at the Parkway, runs along Chestnut street, to Walnut street, to Cypress street, to Boylston street, to Fisher Hill avenue, to Clinton road, to Chestnut Hill avenue, to the town line near Reservoir station. The outer boundary follows the town line from near Reservoir station around Chestnut street again, taking in the Chestnut Hill, Woodlands and Putterham districts and upper Boylston street, also the southerly section of the town.

MANUFACTURERS ASK IMMEDIATE TARIFF REVISION

Two Hundred Meet at Call of the Illinois Association and Discuss the Subject—Formation of Tariff Commission Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 200 manufacturers representing the industries from Boston to Iowa adopted resolutions at a tariff conference calling for the immediate revision of the tariff upward and the establishment of a tariff commission.

The conference was called by the Illinois Manufacturers Association expressly for the discussion of the tariff. The morning session was devoted to a set program. The speakers were Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and a manufacturer of worsted woollens at Bristol, Pa.; George M. Gillette, president of the Minnesota Employers Association of Minneapolis, Minn.; George R. Meyer, president of the Meyer Corporation, Chicago, and a director of the Illinois Manufacturers Association; B. A. Van Winkle, president of the Hartford City Paper Company and also president of the Indiana Association of Manufacturers and Commerce, and Charles E. Lozier, president of the Ohio Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Grundy is an anti-tariff commission advocate and in his address he reviewed the tariff history of the United States, putting particular emphasis on the fact that a tariff was devised as the basis of the revenue-raising power of the United States government. Mr. Grundy also stated that a tariff commission, if a law creating such a body were passed now, would delay necessary tariff legislation for at least six years. The other speakers were equally positive in their statements for immediate revision of the tariff.

The meeting was formally opened by President S. M. Hastings of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. B. A. Eckhart, chairman of the tariff committee of the association presided at the meeting. He called attention to the imperative need for a tariff revision and stated it to be his judgment that a commission would eventually be necessary to cope with the tariff question.

The afternoon session was devoted to a free-for-all discussion of the subject and the commission advocates and the anti-commission men had several lively debates. After the debates the committee on resolutions was named. William Butterworth of Deere & Co. at Moline was named chairman of this committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the session at the night meeting of the association and were unanimously approved by the members as representing their sentiments:

Whereas, the present European conflict and its ultimate cessation create economic conditions that compel immediate tariff readjustments to protect the rights and interests of the United States among the industrial nations of the world; and

Whereas, the operation of the present tariff law has again demonstrated that the principle upon which it is based is detrimental to our national prosperity, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that we favor such immediate revision of tariff schedules as will provide ample revenue for the necessary requirements of government expenditures and in addition protect the employment of labor and capital in the industries of our country from the dumping of foreign products on American markets and from unfavorable trade conditions that result from difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

Resolved, that as an aid to the ultimate solution of the problem of tariff schedules we favor the creation of a permanent tariff commission or other necessary official agency to investigate the operation of the then existing tariff law with the purpose of furnishing expert information to Congress from time to time, enabling it to make such changes as may be necessary to correct inequalities while maintaining sufficient rates to insure the continuance and further development of American industries and maintenance of American standards of living and provide required government revenue.

Special resolutions calling on Congress to protect the chemical manufacturers from dumping after the war were also adopted.

MERCHANT MARINE TO BE TOPIC
The Boston Boat and Shoe Club will hold its monthly meeting at the Hotel Somerset tomorrow evening when the subject will be "The American Merchant Marine." The chief speakers will be Robert H. Patchin of New York, secretary of the national foreign trade council and a recognized authority on shipping matters. Henry A. Holder of Peabody, who has made several business trips abroad since the commencement of the war, and S. S. Brill, former special agent of the United States department of commerce, also will make addresses.

GOVERNOR TO NOMINATE
Governor Walsh will be away a greater part of the week but has prepared a long list of nominations which will go to the council tomorrow. The Governor will address a charitable organization at Newark, N. J., tonight. Thursday he will leave Boston for Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he will make a number of addresses to high schools of that vicinity.

SINGER, CELLIST AND PIANIST TAKE PART IN MUSICAL

COPLEY PLAZA—Fourth Monday musical: Mme. Emmy Destinn, soprano; Pablo Casals, violoncellist, and Hans Ebel, pianist, with Homer Samuels and Rimer Wilson assisting as accompanists; morning of Dec. 13. The program: Aria from "Bartered Bride," Smetana, Mme. Emmy Destinn, Barcarolle, Chopin, "Imperatrice des Pagodes," Ravel; etude, Scriabine; Hans Ebel, Adagio and allegro, Beethoven, "Rusalka," Dvorak; aria from "Butterfly," Puccini; Mme. Destinn, Andante, op. 74, Liszt; "Feux d'artifice," Debussy; Impromptu, Schubert; Prelude, Rachmaninoff; Mr. Ebel, Prelude, E. Moor; allegro appassionato, Saint-Saens; aria, Bach; minuetto, Haydn; Mr. Casals, "Yom Monte Pincia," Grieg; "Volkslied," Tschakowsky; "Lorelei," Liszt; Mme. Destinn.

This concert could be called the most important from the strictly musical standpoint of any yet given in the Monday morning series. It set the artistic mark at which the musicales probably ought to be kept if they are to become a permanent institution. Two performers of the highest rank and one performer of by no means low rank appeared. If three is to be the regular number, the proportion of first quality artists surely needs to be as large as on this occasion. Two to one should allow for all the exigencies that arise in the arrangement of dates and the making of programs. The greatest service the musicales can render is to bring distinguished singers and players who are chiefly known by their work in Symphony hall and the opera house into close range with the public. That is about the only gap in the musical life of the town that exists for the morning concerts to fill. If they do anything less they are just repeating what is already being well attended to by the regular musical managers in their small afternoon and evening recitals. Eleven o'clock in the morning is a good hour to hear good music; it is no better than any other time for hearing the ordinary kind.

Those who heard the soprano and the violoncellist in the ballroom of the hotel can rest assured that they had a privilege worth their while. If they had an opportunity of smaller value in hearing the pianist, they perhaps got some discipline in appreciation through making comparisons. The audience, impressed perhaps, by the high quality of the work of the two principals, or else minded to establish a precedent, let the program go through without the interruption of recall music. It got along very happily without encores as became a well-regulated group of concert subscribers. The idea was excellent and if it were made an iron rule it would be in the interests of the patrons of the musicales as a whole. It would prove in the end a golden rule and altogether in the interest of neighborliness. It would do much, as it did yesterday, to save the house intact to the close of the program.

Mme. Destinn has been a long time carrying conviction to the American public of her artistic superiority. Now that she is reinstated as a leading lyric soprano at the Metropolitan opera house in New York, her recognition seems as near complete as possible. Those who are the most enthusiastic about her work declare that she is not only the first singer of her time in her department of work, but the first also within long memory. Those who take this view declare that she is the one soprano in years who produces all her tones from one end of her range to the other with absolutely correct method. And they bring many other arguments to bear on the case, all of which attest her powers as a vocalist pure and simple. And so long as these enthusiastic ones keep the debate on vocal ground, they are hard to answer. But they begin to retreat from their advanced position when asked how they regard her as an interpreter. For well-nigh incomparable as this artist is as a vocal technician, she falls short even of the average in bringing out the value of her text, whether of song or aria.

This singer's progress, then, has been slower in the United States than it might have been, because interpretive talent has of late been regarded more highly than vocal. The public has liked recital singers who excelled in giving the words of songs their meaning; it has liked opera singers who excelled in dialogue and in acting. It has found, however, that vocal art counts for something, even in opera singing. Of equal musical interest with the soprano was the violoncellist. Inasmuch as Mr. Casals played only short pieces, he did not have as severe test as he would have had in a concert all his own. But he was heard in a great variety of little works. He could not have played them with greater fluency if his instrument had been a violin. He gave full, clear tone and clean phrasing to it all.

With the singer and the violoncellist, sound and the presentation of melodic idea were the main considerations. With the pianist a more academic sentiment prevailed. Mr. Ebel, though willing enough to make his music sound well and to make its outlines beautiful, was primarily interested in explanations. He liked to discuss his pieces as architecture; he was but casually interested in letting their beauty be enjoyed and was greatly desirous to tell how they were built.

MIDDLESEX BAR ELECTS
The Middlesex Bar Association held its annual meeting yesterday in the rooms of the county commissioners at East Cambridge. These officers were elected: Robert P. Clapp, president; George L. Mayberry, William H. Wilson, vice-presidents; Charles N. Harris, secretary; Frank M. Sawtell, treasurer; Frank W. Kean, John M. Maloney, M. Sumner Cogges, John H. Hurley, Frank E. Dunbar, members of council for three years.

Mary Elizabeth
Candy and Luncheon Shop
Table d'hote Dinner 5 to 8
Steak, Chop or Chicken and our Home Made Ice Cream \$1.00
Also a la Carte
CORNER PARK AND TREMONT STREETS
(Under Historic Park Street Church)
NEW YORK: FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

GROUP OF WOMEN HEARD IN STRING QUARTET MUSIC

JORDAN HALL—American String quartet, Miss Gertrude Marshall, Miss Ruth Stickney, Miss Adeline Packard and Miss Hazel L. African; with Miss Edith Jewell, viola player, assisting; evening of Dec. 13. The program: Schumann, quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3; Grieg, theme with variations from quartet in A; Mozart, quartet for two violins, two violas and violoncello in G minor.

All the string quartets in the country could take a lesson in one thing from the women who appeared in Jordan hall Monday evening. They could learn from Miss Marshall, Stickney, Packard and L'African what no other quartet that has appeared in Boston in five years has so much as begun to achieve, namely, an even balance of tone throughout the group. Let the chamber music listener think of the distinguished quartet organizations that have given concerts in the city in the past half decade, or even longer, and recall what their condition was as to balance. One was all top and bottom, that is to say, there was a preponderance of first violin and of violoncello, with the sound of the second violin and viola overpowered. Another was preeminently first violin, with the other three instruments in a subordinate, accompanying position. Still another was a concourse of four instruments, each competing for the supremacy. Now comes along a quartet that is ideally balanced. Each of the players is heard all the time and the tone of the four together is beautifully blended.

Balance, of course, is not always a necessity in quartet performance. Some of the old school works were written with the intention that the highest voice should be prominent a good share of the time and that the lowest voice should divide some of the honors with it. These works continue to set the style for performance after they have lost their influence on the style of composition. So, while music of later times opens broader opportunities, while it does not induce players to change their habits. Rarely are these voices given practical independence; seldom are they heard above the sound of the extreme parts. A work like that of Schumann with which this concert opened has a far more appealing sound when read with the instruments equalized than when done in the usual way with disregard of balance. An organization containing artists of more commanding talent than the four women of the American String quartet would give a reading inferior in many respects to theirs by failing in tone adjustment.

It is said that these players work under the advice of a musician who is a profound student of the quartet repertory. Their readings, it is understood, are prepared under his guidance. If that is so their example had better be followed by the quartets that every year give series of subscription concerts in the city. It has been proved often enough that balance cannot be evolved from within a quartet. The distinguished organizations, then, should imitate this group and put themselves in charge of rehearsal leaders.

VERMONT BOUNDARY LINE SUIT PERMITTED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Permission has been granted by the supreme court to Vermont to bring suit against New Hampshire in accordance with application made a week ago to determine the boundary line between the two states on the west bank of the Connecticut river. New Hampshire was given until the second Monday in March to make answer to the suit.

CHAINLET FOR KEYS
Lie flat in pocket. Nickel—Silver—Gold. Unique for Gentlemen.
THORP & MARTIN COMPANY
66 Franklin St., BOSTON
The Stationery Store of Quality, Courtesy, Service.

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.	INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinkley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal Street, Boston.	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston. Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitecomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress Street, Boston.	QUALITY WRAPPING PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgin, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 250 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
	WOOL J. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

ATTACHE INDICTED IN PACIFIC COAST MUNITIONS PLOT

Baron George Wilhelm von
Brincken Held on Conspiracy
Charges by Grand Jury

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, an attaché of the German consulate here; C. C. Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate, and Margaret Cornell, who was in Crowley's employ, were indicted Monday by the grand jury on two counts each.

The first count charges conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the several states of the Union of the United States and foreign countries; the second charges use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder.

Bail was fixed at \$5000 on each count of the indictments. Counsel for the defendants, all of whom had been arrested previously, promised to appear in court today.

Baron von Brincken and Crowley were previously charged in commissioner's warrants with conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce. They have been at liberty on \$10,000 bail. The statute upon which the second count is based was discovered by Mrs. A. A. Adams, who at the time of her appointment was said to be the only woman deputy United States district attorney.

The overt acts set forth in the indictments were not disclosed. It was charged at the time of Crowley's arrest on Nov. 26 that he was a directing agent in German plots to destroy by fire and dynamite ships bearing munitions to Great Britain, France and Russia.

An explosion of a bark of dynamite in Seattle harbor last May was charged to him by government agents.

Crowley's operations, the government charges, extended throughout the United States. That he conspired frequently with superiors in New York city and vicinity is also alleged. Louis J. Smith, who was brought here from Detroit, was said to have been implicated with Crowley, but a warrant against him was not served. He testified against Crowley before the grand jury.

The investigation resulting in these indictments has only begun, according to John W. Preston, federal district attorney.

ANOTHER ARREST REPORTED IN THE MUNITIONS PLOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—San Francisco papers today state from unofficial sources that Johannes H. von Koolbergen, formerly of this city and alleged to be wanted in connection with munitions plots here, has been arrested in Canada through activities of Canadian military authorities and Canadian Pacific officials, and is on his way to this city. German consulate officials are reported as saying that von Koolbergen was at one time a hanger-on at that office and was suspected of being a spy. An explosion in the Hercules Powder Company's plant near here yesterday has damaged the entire works. The explosion was caused by fire which was apparently the result of a short circuit, the cause of which is being investigated.

STEAMER MINNESOTA IN PORT
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The liner Minnesota arrived here safely today. An investigation of the accident on board will be commenced tomorrow by United States Attorney Preston. Several of the Minnesota's sailors are reported to be in irons.

GOOD ROADS. MEN OPEN MEETING IN WORCESTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WORCESTER, Mass.—The first international road congress opened here at 2 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. There was an attendance of about 300 delegates.

Among the arrivals today was a party of 16 from Vermont headed by Gov. Charles W. Gates of Franklin and including State Highway Commissioner E. B. Bates of Derby.

The Canadian arrivals include the Hon. W. A. McLean, Toronto, engineer of highways department of public works, Province of Ontario, and the Hon. Thomas Cote, Montreal, commission of public works who is the personal representative of Mayor Mederic Marden of that city. Mr. McLean spoke this afternoon and Mr. Cote, who will speak Thursday afternoon, will be the guest of 60 French-speaking citizens of Worcester at a dinner at the Worcester Auto Club tomorrow night.

The exhibition in connection with the conference opened in the Casino at 10 o'clock this morning, the most interesting being a feature of an exhibit by the government showing models of the construction of concrete roads.

The congress was opened at 2 o'clock by President J. Lewis Ellsworth of the Chamber of Commerce and the address of welcome was by Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing. The speakers were Governor Gates of Vermont, Mr. McLean of Toronto and Logan Walter Page, director of public roads of the department of agriculture of the United States, who spoke on "What the United States is Doing for the Good Roads Movement."

The delegates will be entertained tonight by moving pictures and entertain-

BOSTON VOTE INCREASES AS DAY ADVANCES

(Continued from page one)

few of the precincts had registered 100 votes. This represented a falling off of approximately 60 per cent from a normal vote.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the vote in ward 8 was light. At that time votes had been cast in the various precincts as follows: Precinct 1, 155; precinct 2, 251; precinct 3, 252; precinct 4, 220; precinct 5, 176; precinct 6, 264.

At 11 o'clock 71 of the 152 women registered in precinct 4 of ward 11, known as Miss Frances G. Curtis' ward, had cast their ballots for a member of the school committee. Miss Curtis herself had not been to the polls.

In precinct 3 but 33 of the 93 women registered had voted. This also is a Beacon Hill district. Precinct 1 is on the northern side of the hill. It registered but 57 women and 27 of these had voted at noon.

Over half of the registered women in ward 10, precinct 9 had voted at 1 o'clock. The votes numbered 110. The registration is nearly 200.

At noon all the Dorchester precincts showed a big gain over the vote cast at the city election a year ago. A big vote is expected to be piled up in this district of Boston.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League up to 2 p. m. today were that a large vote was being cast in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury and this was considered favorable to the no-license cause. It was reported that the license vote was falling off in wards 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Those watching the balloting observed a material change in the type of voter who cast the early vote. This was attributed to the efforts of the no-license campaigners to get out the voters. Many automobiles were pressed into service by the no-license group.

That unusual interest is being taken in this municipal election is shown by the fact that 114,886 men are registered as eligible to vote today and 11,043 women may vote for school committee members if they desire. The added interest in the city election over the state election is shown when it is recalled that 111,533 men registered to vote then. The largest registration this year is in ward 20, where 13,230 men are eligible to vote. Ward 24 has a registration of 9261.

Long before daybreak this morning the Boston election commissioners, together with their clerks and a large detail of police officers, distributed 164,000 ballots among the various voting precincts for use in today's municipal election. It took 50 minutes to dispatch these ballots, which were printed on six and one quarter tons of paper, 230 automobiles and carriages being engaged in the work.

Thirty-five clerks in the election commissioners' office were busily engaged in preparing the ballots for shipment. At the appointed hour the policemen began to arrive on the scene and immediately they were supplied with the ballots and voting boxes, hustled into an awaiting vehicle and were off to a distant part of the city. About 225 members of the police force guarded the ballots as they were transported to the voting booths.

With a record male registration of 114,886, it was necessary to distribute 146,000 ballots for the men. Besides these there were 19,000 smaller ballots for the women who vote on school committee. There are 11,043 women eligible to vote this year.

The ballots for wards 11 to 25 inclusive were dispatched from the election commissioners' headquarters, in the city hall annex, under the direction of Commissioners John B. Martin and M. W. Burden. The ballots for wards 1 to 10 inclusive were under the supervision of Commissioner Frank Seiberlich. The Court street foyer was utilized as a distributing center.

Automobiles and carriages were lined in single rows on three sides of City Hall annex. They were regulated by Sergeants John C. E. Clark and John T. Clifford, with 11 patrolmen from the Court street station.

Ballots for ward 23, precincts 8 and 13 were the first to get away. They left at 4:15 a. m. The last bundle of ballots was for ward 13, precincts 1 and 2, and had been dispatched at 5:06 a. m.

The Good Government Association presents as its candidates for the three-year terms in city council: John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and James J. Storror. For one-year term, the unexpired portion of the term held by William H. Woods, the association presents as its candidate Thomas J. Kenny, formerly a member of the council.

The Democratic city committee and Mayor Curley endorsed John J. Conway, Edmund S. Fitzgerald and James A. Watson for three-year terms in the council as Democrats. They also endorsed William F. Doyle of East Boston after he had secured enough names on his petition to insure him a place on the ticket, for the one-year seat in the council.

William Berwin and Walter N. Baker are in the field for three-year seats in the city council as independent Republicans. They do not have the endorsement of any organization but at city hall yesterday it was said that many Republicans friendly to the present city administration were being influenced to vote for the Berwin-Baker candidates as against the Good Government men.

The Public School Association indorses for reelection to the school committee Miss Frances G. Curtis. The Democratic "machine" candidate is Dr. Herbert J. Keenan of South Boston, while Mrs. Julia E. Duff, once on the board, is running as independent.

The Good Government candidates feel that the efforts of the no-license forces and of the Boston Common Society, which is opposing Common-aliening, to get out their full quota of votes will help them. The Good Government men feel that they will get more of the no-license

votes than the mayor's party and they believe that the anti-Common-aliening vote will favor them rather than the mayor's party. The larger the vote today the better the Good Government prospects, is the way they are figuring it.

On the other hand, the mayor's statisticians point to the fact that on Dec. 1 there were 92,968 votes cast in Boston, and that Governor Walsh got over 53,000 of them and Mr. McCall some 32,000 odd ballots. The Democrats today say this shows at least 22,000 more Democrats than Republicans voted at the state election here. They claim a large proportion of these votes today and say that Mr. Walsh got many Republican votes not all of whom will be given to the Good Government list of candidates today.

At least 8000 majority for the Democratic city committee indorsed candidates was claimed last night by Mayor Curley, who spoke in 11 halls at the last tour of the city before the voting began.

The Good Government council candidates said they expected victory. They continue that assertion today.

They believe Mr. Storror's note declining Mayor Curley's challenge to a joint debate and the mayor's answer in which he criticized Mr. Storror has made votes among the fair element of voters for their cause. The Good Government candidates issued this last statement last night:

"We are certain from reports which we have received tonight from every section of the city that the citizens will repudiate by an overwhelming vote the attempt that is being made by Mayor Curley to be both mayor and city council."

"We are satisfied: 'First—That the citizens of Boston will sustain the non-partisan form of government which they have decisively voted for in two elections, and which Mayor Curley is trying to overthrow by introducing, under the cover of national politics, an attempt to build up a personal machine.

"Second—That the citizens feel their interests will best be served by having an independent council which can be depended upon to act independently and fearlessly for the interests of the people in the expenditure of \$50,000,000 during the next two years.

"Third—That the citizens will rebuke Mayor Curley for the campaign of abuse, vilification and political trickery in which he has indulged.

"Finally, we ask every citizen to go to the polls today. Never, since the adoption of the city charter, has there been a more important election, nor issues which are of such vital importance to the welfare of the entire city."

But few newsmen paraded the streets of Boston last night in the interests of Mr. Storror's candidacy for the council, though a large number had made preparations for the event. The Good Government candidates addressed several final mass meetings last night.

The four candidates for the council on the citizens' ticket—Storror, Kenny, Attridge and Collins—were the principal speakers at the rallies. Other speakers included: Councilmen Coleman, Hagan, Ballantyne and Coulthart.

The rallies were held at the following places: Charles Sumner school, Roslindale; Tomfohrde hall, Jamaica Plain; Library building, Codman square, Dorchester; Blomfield hall, Meeting House Hill; Jubilee hall, Roxbury; Municipal building, Vine street, and the town hall.

The Democrats held 19 rallies and the mayor was present at 11. He predicted the election of the ticket for council which he has supported from the start and reiterated the things he has said of the Good Government candidates from the start of the campaign. In the South Boston municipal building the lights were out and the mayor spoke in the glimmer of a dozen red lanterns.

The mayor spoke for the last time at his home ward, 17, where he told among other things of his being criticized for having shamrocks cut in the solid wood shutters of his new home in Jamaica.

Rallies were held by the Democrats in Chapman school, East Boston; in the wardroom in ward 2, East Boston; wardroom in ward 3, Charlestown, and the Bunker Hill Democratic Club in ward 4, Charlestown.

At the Charlestown rallies Congressman Peter S. Tague was a speaker, while at the Dorchester and South Boston rallies the voters were addressed by Congressman James F. Galivan and former State Treasurer Fred W. Mansfield.

South Boston's stop was at Maynard Hall, ward 13. About 300 were in the William E. Russell school in ward 16. The next stop was in the wardroom in ward 20—The mayor then went to Milton hall, Forest Hills, ward 19, and Wilson Club of ward 21, and Hugh O'Brien school.

In a final statement Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate for reelection indorsed by the Public School Association, declared her confidence in victory.

"I feel confident," said Miss Curtis, "that the men and women voters of the city will come to the polls today as never before and give me a large majority in recognition of service well accomplished and to preserve the great aim of the community 'to keep the schools out of politics.'"

"I think that the citizens of Boston approve of the course of their school committee in every particular and that the fathers and mothers of our school children will react me for the preservation of these policies."

No-License Workers Busy

Boston's no-license leaders were busy early today bringing out the "no" vote with the aid of prepared schedules of temperance voters.

Their final rally, held in Faneuil hall last night, was devoted to a summing up of the arguments of the campaign, Major Dan Morgan Smith, the "dry" leader, replying to each of the license statements and reiterating the position of the "no" advocates.

The need of better conditions in Boston—alone reason enough for abolishing the saloon—also was emphasized, the

speaker of the evening saying in this connection in part: "The brewer and the saloon keeper say we shall see a bigger tax rate if the city goes dry. Suppose we do; what of it? Is it not more important that our sons and daughters be protected from the influence of the saloon than a few paltry cents be added to the tax rate? You will hear the argument put forth that if you vote 'no' you are voting the bartender and saloon keeper out of a job. You are not, for he can go and get another job."

VOTERS MAKE UP CAMBRIDGE LIST OF CANDIDATES

Indorsements of some of the candidates for the municipal council of Cambridge were made last night by the committee of 100, which is striving for good government in the city's affairs. No action was taken last night relative to the school committee candidates, and it was voted not to indorse any of the candidates for mayor.

The meeting was held in Cambridge Upper hall. Frank T. Hammond, the chairman, presided, and George J. Giles was present as secretary. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard College, a member of the committee, was present during the first part of the meeting. The following candidates were indorsed:

Assessor, James J. Casey, Democrat, candidate for reelection. Councilors-at-large: Edward A. Counworth, Regular Citizen, present member of the council; Edward J. Dumphy, Democrat-Citizen; Peter J. Nelligan, Independent Citizen, present president of the board of aldermen; Charles E. Went-

For the council: Ward 1, no indorsement; ward 2, no indorsement; ward 3, J. Edward Bulger, Democratic Citizen; ward 4, Clarence W. Dooley, Democratic Government; ward 5, Ralph R. Stratton, Republican Citizen, present member of the council; ward 6, Thomas E. Delahanty, Clean Democratic Government; ward 7, Clarence P. Kidder, Republican Citizen; ward 8, no indorsement; ward 9, Harry W. Durant, Republican Citizen, present member of the council; ward 10, Charles R. Apted, Good Government; ward 11, Telephone Male, Republican Citizen.

About 600 Democrats attended the rally in Cyprus hall in the interest of Mayor Good, who is a candidate for reelection under the new city charter. Former Representative James A. Montgomery presided.

MELROSE ADAMS UNOPPOSED
MELROSE, Mass.—Mayor Charles H. Adams has no opposition for reelection and only an average vote is being cast today. There are, however, six candidates for the four places as alderman-at-large, seven candidates for the four places on the school committee, and four of the seven wards have aldermanic contests. Interest in the school committee contest brought out an unusually large number of women voters.

LIVELY CONTEST IN MALDEN
MALDEN, Mass.—A very heavy vote is being cast today, due chiefly to the interest in the contest for mayor between Charles Schumaker, former mayor, and former Representative Charles M. Blodgett. Mr. Schumaker served as mayor for one year but declined reelection last year. There is no contest for school committee but in four of the seven wards there are races for membership on the common council.

VOTING IN LYNN HEAVY
LYNN, Mass.—Indications at noon today were that the voting would be heavy as all the forces are exerting every effort to get the voters out. Reports at the booths are that the voting is heavier than last year. The no-license people have conducted a strong campaign and are quite confident of victory.

ALDERMANIC FIGHT IN MEDFORD
MEDFORD, Mass.—While Medford, having biennial elections, has no mayor contest this year, Mayor Benjamin Haines has an aldermanic ticket in the field in an effort to overthrow many of the present members of the board of aldermen, all but one of whom are seeking reelection. There are also four candidates for the three school board places.

BILL ASKS SUNDAY
TENNIS, BASEBALL
Representative P. R. Ammidon of Cambridge has filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives a petition providing for the playing of golf, tennis and baseball on Sunday. The petition is accompanied by the following bill:

"Section 1. Golf playing on public or private links, tennis playing on public or private courts and baseball playing in all public parks shall be permitted on Sunday in the afternoon between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, from and including the thirtieth day of May to and including the first day of November of each year."

"Section 2. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen."

HOLIDAY USES DISCUSSED
The patriotic use of holidays was the general topic of the monthly conference yesterday of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. C. M. Panunzio of the North Street Social Service house and Francis Malgeri of the North End Union described the Italian national holidays and their relation to the religious and patriotic feeling of the country. For the Greeks Dr. Aristides E. Phourides of Harvard College traced the rich historical and legendary background on which the Greeks build their intense patriotism, which finds outlet in all their numerous holidays.

NORTHEASTERN FARE SCHEDULE HEARING BEGINS

(Continued from page one)

J. Joseph Henneay, city solicitor of Lowell.

Conrad W. Crocker of Brooklyn entered a special appearance for Mayor Blakeley of Malden. Mayor Blakeley is president of the Municipal Officers Association, remonstrants at the recent Bay State fare hearings.

John E. Benton, counsel for the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company, said: The road operates 126 miles of single track, 80 of which are in Massachusetts and 46 in New Hampshire. The several lines which make up the system were originally owned by 10 different corporations, and the properties which came from those several corporations are shown upon this map in distinctive colors. Seven are in Massachusetts and three in New Hampshire.

It is not, however, true that the present system is composed of 10 roads formerly operated separately. The present system is composed of what was once known, in New Hampshire at least, as the "Lovell system," with the Haverhill and Amesbury and the Citizens Electric roads added thereto.

It may perhaps aid some of you if I make a very brief reference to the history of the "Lovell system." It was promoted at the beginning of this century by Mr. Lovell, who conceived the idea that a street railway system linking together the cities of Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, and other towns and cities in northeastern Massachusetts and southeastern New Hampshire, would prove to be of such great public benefit that it would yield substantial profits to its operators.

Two things were necessary for the construction of the system. These were funds for construction and franchises to construct and operate. In New Hampshire the franchises were quite as difficult to obtain as the funds. The difficulty was enhanced by the fact that the proposed system crossed and recrossed the state line in nine different places, separating the proposed system into eight separate sections. It was useless at the time to attempt to procure common legislation in the two states for the incorporation of a single company authorized to construct a system, which it was known would make substantial inroads upon the traffic of the steam railroad lines. Failing such a corporation created by both states, which might build the system as a single unit, it became necessary to seek franchises for the construction of each of the eight sections so separated from each other by the state line.

In this situation the device of a holding company simplified the problem both of obtaining money and of obtaining franchises, which might be held in such a way as to make those eight sections, when constructed, in fact a single road. The New Hampshire Traction Company was organized. Its securities were sold to raise money to construct the system. Eight distinct corporations were organized to construct the several sections, each corporation obtaining the necessary franchises to construct its own section.

The Traction Company advanced the money to these subsidiary companies to pay for construction and equipment. In payment it received all of the stock and bonds of each subsidiary, depositing the securities so purchased as collateral for its own bonds which it sold to the public to procure or repay the money which it advanced to the subsidiary companies. In no other way then or since could the system have been built.

The results of the operation soon showed that the earning capacity of the system had been largely overestimated. None of the subsidiaries were able to pay dividends; some of them could not pay interest on their bonds. The Traction Company was thus left without the income which had been depended upon for the payment of the interest on its own bonds which had been sold.

Upon default a reorganization necessarily followed. This eliminated the stockholders of the Traction Company. The bondholders found the New Hampshire Electric Railways a voluntary association and purchased at foreclosure sale all of the securities of the subsidiary companies which were held by the Traction Company.

These securities represented:

1. The eight street railway companies which make up what I have referred to as the "Lovell system," now forming a part of the Massachusetts Northeastern.
2. The Dover, Somersworth and Rochester street railway in New Hampshire, still owned and operated by the New Hampshire electric railways, but not contiguous to or identified with the Massachusetts Northeastern.
3. The Rockingham County Light & Power Company, designed to supply power to all of the roads owned by the Traction Company.
4. The Canobie Lake Park Company, the owner of an amusement park designed to create traffic for the system.
5. The Granite State Land Company, which with other property, owned a toll bridge across the Hampton river in New Hampshire necessary to the operation of the system.

The Traction Company bondholders, in exchange for their bonds, received one half of the amount thereof in preferred stock and one half in common stock of the New Hampshire Electric Railways.

"An attempt to reduce the percentage of overhead costs for management and administration and to secure economies incident to enlarged operation, has been made by adding to the system the Haverhill and Amesbury road, extending from Haverhill through Amesbury to Salisbury Beach, and the Citizens, which operated between Newburyport and Plum Island. Neither of these two roads while operated separately had been successful. The Haverhill and Amesbury in the first

years of its operation paid three dividends of 4 per cent and one of 3 per cent, the last in 1897. After that it succeeded only in accumulating a large floating debt. The Citizens had never earned a dividend, but by neglecting maintenance and depreciation it had paid during its operation several dividends, making a total dividend return of considerably less than 5 per cent for the entire period of operation.

"These systems knit into one make what is now the Massachusetts Northeastern. They have been operated together since 1911.

"Every effort has been made to make the combined property yield a sufficient revenue so that some return might be paid to stockholders, but prior to the consolidation of the properties under the ownership of the Massachusetts Northeastern, it was not possible to pay any dividend upon the stock of any of the 10 companies which then owned the property.

"In the course of this attempt six cent fares were put into effect for a part of the year upon certain lines. In Massachusetts these were investigated by the railroad commission upon a complaint, and were permitted to remain in effect. It was never, however, attempted to keep them in effect throughout the year, and since the consolidation of the properties they have not been in effect upon any part of the system at any time.

The stock is divided into two classes; common \$1,000,000; preferred \$665,000. Of the preferred stock, as I have pointed out, \$415,000 represents bonds in the consolidated roads formerly outstanding. It has been impossible even to pay the dividend upon this preferred stock, which occupies substantially a position as meritorious as the funded debt. In the first year after consolidation a dividend for something less than a single six months' period was paid amounting to \$16,825. Following this, however, decreased earnings made it necessary to pass the dividend.

"In 1915 the net operating revenue derived from street railroad operations was approximately \$40,000 less than in 1914. The current year thus far shows a continued loss in gross revenue, which, even if not continued throughout the year, will, together with an unavoidable increase in labor charges, make the net showing for the year \$25,000 worse than in the year ending June 30, 1915.

"It is this situation existing after the owners of this property have for a long period of years denied themselves any return upon their stock, so that the efficiency of the property might be preserved, and they might finally receive a return which should be reasonable and permanent, that has led this company to formulate and file the rate schedules that are now under investigation by the commissions of the two states."

(Continued from page one)

the telegram read, "if we are to have public sentiment against us. Why is it not better to let Harriman have the fight and we retire with profit? It seems to me it administers poetic justice, in addition to letting us out."

Mr. Harriman, he added, continued his efforts to get the road while in Europe, in May, 1909. At that date he sent Judge Robert S. Lovett to see Mr. Mellen on the matter.

The New Haven finally declined to sell and obtained from Massachusetts the legislation which enabled it to hold the Boston & Maine under the laws of that state. Had Mr. Harriman acquired the road, Mr. Mellen testified, the result would have been that the entire New England railroad system would have lost its independence. The New Haven, with Harriman in control of the Boston & Maine, would have been unable to maintain its independence of the trunk lines to the West.

The testimony, adduced by the defense Monday was preceded by efforts of the prosecution to break down Mr. Mellen's testimony that the bringing of the government's action against the New Haven was the cause of its "practical ruin."

R. L. Batts of federal counsel endeavored to show that the New Haven's purchase of the Boston & Maine, New York, Ontario & Western, Rutland road and Rhode Island trolley properties, all paying none or dwindling dividends, was the New Haven's handicap.

Alleged losses due to transactions with the Billard Company, Mr. Mellen described as nominal. The failure of the Boston & Maine to pay he attributed to the laxity of the old management in keeping abreast of the time in facilities. He added that in 1910 an advance in wages given to employees alone absorbed the net earnings. As to the Rutland, he said, it was never expected to pay dividends.

LACK OF DYES MAY AFFECT CURRENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That a lack of dyes used in making United States paper money may curtail production of currency was reported today in the annual report of Director Ralph of the bureau of engraving. Mr. Ralph states that in the past year dyes have been doctored and the standard greenness somewhat affected. Supplies obtained from Germany before the war are running low and chemists are working on American supplies.

RETIRING TEACHER HONORED
MELROSE, Mass.—Miss Alice M. Sweet, for 34 years a teacher in the Melrose schools, was tendered a reception in Memorial Hall last evening by Mr. and Mrs. John C. F. Slayton and members of the Teachers Association of Melrose. Miss Sweet is to retire in a few weeks.

OVERSEAS POLICY CALLED NEED FOR UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

for. That is not the way to protect our interests.

Advocates of "preparedness" in the United States seem to imply that the American policy in no way touches the rest of the world and that American military force can have only one object: to repel predatory raids upon American territory. These advocates seem to say "All we ask of the foreigner is kindly to keep out. As we don't need to argue about that, why need we consider an overseas policy?"

The United States has had several wars since it became an independent state and has been near to several more; and not one of these wars was for the defense of its territory properly speaking. All arose out of a conflict of policy, over American rights at sea, the Monroe doctrine, etc. What is needed is a formulation of policy with reference to South America, sea law, Japan, and the open door in China; and support of some international code for the prevention of crude aggression by any nation; in a word, a policy linking argument with economic pressure, a recognition of the fact that considerable progress has been made in the formation of the world state.

The world state is often spoken of as if it were a figment, a vision, instead of being already strongly in existence as a result of the machinery of international relations: mails, international enforcement of patent rights, procedure for the clearance of ships of the various countries, treaties innumerable and practical in connection with trade and safe conduct of citizens of other nations, interlocking international banking interests to maintain trade balances and to facilitate loans; and what not.

Economic pressure, as a means of maintaining peace, or of influencing the course of an international dispute is not a theory, either. It is a palpable fact today. The United States, in effect, is exerting an enormous economic pressure in determining the outcome of present conditions by selling munitions and food and lending money to the Allies. That this country, as diplomats say, would also sell munitions and food and lend to the Germans if the British were not in control of the seas is beside the point. The fact is that America is helping the cause of the Allies in a practical way, however neutral we may be in a theoretically diplomatic sense.

Determination of a modernized overseas policy, a policy based on the facts of international affairs today, would result in a procedure based on the fact of the world state as already existent, and on the fact of the power of economic pressure, already shown in action. Such a policy, it is to be hoped, will be based on a moral fact, not on a diplomatic fiction, such as the present United States theory of neutrality. Such a policy would lead this country to say to the other countries of the world state, "Each member of this state shall enjoy the rights and privileges of our world state."

Recognition of this world state might well be the beginning of the world organization of our common resources—social, economical and political—for the purpose of dealing with a recalcitrant member of international society by other than purely military means; a starting point whence international law might be made a reality; a code that is not merely expressing the general interest but embodying means of enforcing respect for it. The test question to be applied to a presumable aggressor would be: "Are you prepared to have your motives investigated; if not, we shall consider you an aggressor and deal with you accordingly."

To the recalcitrant country the world state would say: Until you submit your case to arbitration ships cannot enter or leave a port of the other member countries; your bank balances will be tied up, the products you need in your manufactures will be withheld; unless you raise your own cotton or wool you will be unable to obtain any; coal and metals you must mine in your own country or go without; if you have invaded neutral territory we may consider reimbursement of the inhabitants of that country with money due as royalties on your patents. Such argument might have more influence in shaping the policy of an aggressive nation than threat of continued military

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Charles W. Baker, who bought 4400 square feet of land on Beacon street, adjoining the Hotel Buckminster from Thomas E. Rothwell, plans to have a first class restaurant, work on this improvement to begin at once. Negotiations were completed through the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company.

Through the same office a large transaction has been closed for Helen M. Higgins purchaser, and Edna N. Pope, owner of several properties in Cambridge and West Medford as follows: Three single frame dwellings at No. 9 Forest street, Cambridge, including 15,000 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$19,600. Also eight single frame dwellings in West Medford, located No. 29 High street, Nos. 31 and 32 Kilgore street, No. 5 Johnson street, also 21, 27, 30 and 38 Tyler street.

BACK BAY, SOUTH AND WEST ENDS
John W. McCormack has taken title from Francis L. Daly to the three-story and basement well front brick dwelling numbered 23 Dundee street, near Massachusetts avenue. Total assessment is \$5200, of which the 1110 square feet of land carries \$2200.

Roscoe D. Rand purchased from Hyman A. Appleton two four-story and basement brick dwellings, numbered 63-65 Lowell street, corner 19 Minot street, West End. There is a land area of 1980 square feet, valued at \$10,000 and included in the \$20,800 assessed.

Arthur W. Leut is another buyer today, taking title from Matthew W. Fallon, Jr., to the 3½-story and basement brick house at 16 Garland street, near Shawmut avenue, South End. This parcel has a land area of 1322 square feet, taxed on \$9100. The total valuation is \$9900.

SALE OF WESTON ESTATE

Deeds have gone on record today conveying to Helen W. Seamounts of Brookline the Madeline E. Damon estate in Weston, consisting of a large cement house with a modern stable and about two acres of cultivated grounds. The new purchaser is to take immediate possession. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

ESSEX COUNTY FARM SOLD

Corrills C. Hardy of Groveland, Mass., has sold her country place at 171 School street, containing one acre and eight-room modern house to Rose Malaguti of Haverhill, Mass. George W. Hall, Boston, was the broker.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The frame dwelling and 8096 square feet of land situated No. 15 Chase street, between Willis and East Cottage streets, has been sold by Fred Dodson Jr., owner, to George A. Framé. The property is assessed at \$6000 of which the lot carries \$1100.

Another transfer involves a parcel of land on the corner of Southern avenue and Elmhurst street, Dorchester, belonging to Rubin Seletzky, containing 11,951 square feet taxed on \$2100. Katie Sack is the new owner.

Papers have gone to record from Thomas H. Connolly to Jane L. Anderson in the sale of 2100 square feet of vacant land fronting on Coventry street between Columbus avenue and Tremont street, assessed on \$1300.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Harvard pl., 15-19, ward 7; Massachusetts Gen. Hospital, Whidden-Beeckman Co.; brick light mfg. Broadfield av., 71, ward 23; B. K. Joy; brick garage. Rutledge rd., 65, ward 26; E. N. West-haven, W. Mansfield; frame dwelling. Maple st., 34, ward 22; Eugene P. Crum, Harold Butler; frame dwelling. Charles Esplanade, ward 11; Embankment Trust Co.; frame office. Cachusett st., 28, ward 23; Annie C. Gibson, Jas. E. Wilber; frame dwelling. Warren st., 349-353, ward 21; Walter Nash, J. J. Smith; alter stores. Main st., 71, ward 5; Frank S. Mason, Agt.; alter store and tenements. Broad st., 37-39, ward 7; Chas. G. Weid et al.; alter mercantile. Tremont st., 131-134, ward 7; T. Boston R. E. Trust, Bigelow & Wadsworth; alter mercantile. Margaret st., 17, ward 6; G. Patti; alter tenements.

PROVINCE TO ISSUE BONDS

FREDERICTON, N. B.—The provincial government bond issue of \$1,700,000 has been taken up by a syndicate headed by J. M. Robinson & Sons. The proceeds are to be used to complete the St. John & Quebec railway, says the St. John Telegraph. The bonds will be offered to the public probably early in the year.

TO MEET IN HOOD RIVER

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The Oregon State Horticultural Society, announces that next year's annual convention of the organization will be held in Hood River, says the Portland Oregonian. Displays of fruits, spray materials and other articles of interest in the horticultural world will be made.

PUBLIC HEARING PLANNED

A public hearing in the town hall on Dec. 27 will be held by the Brookline board of selectmen on the proposal of the Boston Elevated to construct a prepayment station at Brookline Village. A petition for the hearing, signed by many citizens, was filed with the selectmen a few days ago.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES ORDERED

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council last evening orders for two new school buildings, involving one appropriation of \$220,000, were passed to be engrossed. One will be located in ward 2 and the other in ward 6, and each to be of 16 rooms.

COMMERCE MEN OF SOUTH HEAR TALKS ON PEACE

Cooperation of the United States South and Central American States Advocated

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Peace day was celebrated today at the Southern Commercial Congress. Opportunity to meditate in Europe and to aid in establishing permanent world peace was the keynote of several addresses.

Cooperation of the United States and South and Central American states in maintaining peace in the western hemisphere was urged by Peres Triana of Colombia. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and chairman of the United States Neutrality Board; Arthur D. Call, executive director of the American Peace Society, and former Governor Warfield of Maryland were among the peace advocates at the morning session, with former President Taft to speak later.

United States Senator Fletcher of Florida, president of the congress, told what the congress had already accomplished in developing the South's resources. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, urged closer cooperation with the 20 republics to the south. Secretary McAdoo discussed "Today's National Affairs."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Gov. Henry Stuart of Virginia were speakers at the night session, at which Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina presided. Dr. Butler discussed economic results of the European war, and Gov. Stuart devoted his address to commercial and agricultural problems in the South.

Senator Fletcher, Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans and John Temple Graves of New York addressed a meeting of the women's auxiliary.

HISTORIC CANNON FOUND IN CELLAR IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—A cannon used in 1851, in firing a salute from the decks of the British steamer Glasgow, the first steam vessel to reach Philadelphia from Europe, is now in possession of James Ethan, 13th and Pine streets, who recovered it from the basement of the old Franklin Hose Company, Broad and Fitzwater streets, where it was hidden for more than 65 years, says the Ledger.

The cannon looks nothing like the present-day machines, and its carriage and heavy chains seemingly indicate it was of the caliber used on warships. It fired salutes at Chester, Fort Mifflin and the city. The commander of the Glasgow was Captain Mathew, and at a banquet in the evening given in his honor by more than 400 merchants and professional men he presented the cannon to the commandant of the old navy yard.

Thompson Westcott, the historian, in speaking of the arrival of the Glasgow, says:

"More than 400 citizens boarded the steamer Trenton and went down the Delaware river and met the Glasgow near Chester. Captain Mathew was transferred to the Trenton, and addresses were made by John Price Wetherill and Morton McMichael. At the banquet in the evening the speakers included James Buchanan and William Meridith."

The commandant of the navy yard presented the cannon in the fifties to the superintendent of the yard, the late Hugh Ferguson of 1226 Kenilworth street, who in turn made a gift of it to the Franklin Hose Company, which for several years made it a feature of the annual parades of the volunteer firemen. Captain Mathew said the cannon was from the British frigate Augusta, conspicuous because of her activity in the war of 1812.

PEARL HUNTING ON TEXAS RIVER RETURNS PROFITS

POINT ROCK, Tex.—Pearl fishing in the Concho river has brought big profits to a number of people during the last few months. For some unexplained cause the mussels contain a greater number of pearls of exceptionally high value than ever known in the history of the industry. It is believed by some of the fishermen that this season's large supply of mussels came from one of the small tributaries of the Concho, and that they were washed into the larger stream by the big flood last spring.

What is said to have been the largest revenue obtained during the pearl hunting season now drawing to a close was for the collection of pearls sold to a New York buyer for \$6230. The owner came to this section two years ago from Arkansas, where he had followed the pearl fishing business for many years with considerable success. He brought along a complete equipment for getting out the mussels, and he was able to operate over a much larger area of the river than most of the men in the industry. By means of rakes which were attached to a boat he collected enormous quantities of mussels, and he was an expert in opening the shells. It is stated that this season's "catch" was the finest ever found in the inland waters in this country.

There are many instances of quick rises to considerable fortune by poor pearl hunters.

SHIPPING NEWS

Several trips of fresh groundfish were brought to South Boston in time for the opening of the market today, and prices dropped off slightly. Arrivals: Str Spray 52,300 pounds, Surf 16,100, Billow 64,050, Foam 64,000, schrs Pontiac 13,200, Commonwealth 10,100, Flora L. Oliver 15,500 Frances S. Grueby 23,600, Matthew S. Greer 11,900, Russell 10,800, Helen B. Thomas 9900, Yankee 9800, Arethusa 52,000, Adeline 9000, Angeline C. Nunan 14,000, Washakie 7900, Ethel B. Penny 15,700, Jorgina 5700, Evelyn M. Thompson 9500, Buena 14,300 and str East Hampton 25,300. The Spray also had 3500 soles, Billow 1000 soles, Foam 1400 soles, F. L. Oliver 1000 cusk, M. S. Greer 1500 cusk, Russell 2500 cusk, Washakie 2000 cusk and East Hampton 1200 soles. Wholesale prices: Haddock \$0.75@0.85 per hundredweight, steak cod \$1.15@1.23, market cod \$4.75@6.75, pollock \$3.80@4.50, large hake \$0.75@1.25, small hake \$3.75@4.75, and cusk \$3.25@4.50.

Arrivals at T wharf today included the Buena with 14,300 pounds groundfish, later taken to the fish pier, South Boston. Other vessels at T wharf were: Flaviola 7100, and Eva & Mildred 6000.

Gill netters were the only arrivals reported at Gloucester today, the receipts aggregating 75,000 pounds fresh fish. No boats put out this morning owing to the blow.

Today there are over 100,000 tons of coal loaded in barges awaiting discharge at this port. Every available berth has been taken and many barges have been obliged to anchor in stream to await their turn. The recent blow delayed arrival of these craft for several days so that a large number came in together. There are also many ocean-going tugs anchored or tied up here awaiting return tows.

What is to be known as the "shippers forecast" will be issued each day commencing tomorrow at 10 a. m. by the local United States weather bureau for the rest of the winter months, Sundays and holidays excepted. This is done to aid shippers in sending out perishable products to distant ports.

This forecast will give the temperatures likely to be experienced in the next 24 to 36 hours. It will be issued by postcards and may be obtained by writing to the bureau. This information also will be given over the telephone if desired.

A wireless report received this morning from Captain Miller of the steamer Cacique, bound for Boston from Australia, says that the vessel probably will arrive here tomorrow morning. A call was made at Baltimore, where 7471 tons of zinc concentrates for the American Steel & Wire Company of Donora, Pa., were discharged. There are 2006 bales of wool, 150 bales of sheepskins, 13 cases of books and 3 cases of merchandise aboard the vessel consigned to local dealers.

About noon today the British steamer Arsluven, Captain Peats, arrived below with a cargo of several hundred bales of wool valued at over \$1,000,000.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Lulu W. Epps, Fullerton, Ellsworth.
Schr Lucy May, Eldridge, Cherryfield, Me.
Schr Mary Langdon, Arey, Rockport, Me.

Tug F E Richards, Miller, New York, twg bgs R & L Co Nos 3 and 4.
Tug Powwow, twg bg Worcester.

Cleared

Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.

Sailings

U S Monitor Ozark, New York.
Strs Halifax (Br) Halifax, N. S.; Prince George (Br) Yarmouth, N. S.; Everett, Sewalls point; Nantucket, Norfolk; H F Dimock, New York (held over from last night); Herman Winter, do; Tuscan Philadelphia; Governor Dingley, Portland; Belfast, Bangor.
Schr Reliance, Friendship; Morris S. Cliff, Lynn.
Tug F E Richards twg bg R S R I Co No 4, Rockland, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today str Comanche, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Galileo, Hull, E. via Boston; La Drome, Bordeaux; Paloma, Banes; Nueces, Galveston; Perfection, Sabine, twg bgs S T Co No 81; City of St. Louis, Savannah.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE TO MEET

Consideration of plans for improving conditions in Cambridge stores, factories, bakeries and restaurants is the object of a meeting to be held by the Consumers' League tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 at the home of Miss Alberta M. Houghton, Garden street, Cambridge. Mrs. Frank W. Hollowell, president of the state branch, will preside.

KENNEL ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Touraine. Reports were read by the secretary, Mrs. F. P. Kendall of Lexington, on the show held this year by the association, the proceeds of which were given to the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Henry S. Bush of Chestnut Hill, president of the association, presided.

SOUTHSIDE OF VIRGINIA HAS PECAN INDUSTRY

Hundreds of Large Groves Have Been Planted in Favorable Section for Raising Nuts on Commercial Scale

PETERSBURG, Va.—Although the Mississippi delta is said to be the "home of the pecan," those who have had experience in growing the nut in this section honestly believe that Southside Virginia is entitled to be regarded as the section best adapted to this fine nut, says the Index-Appeal. Wonderful stories of profits derived from pecans by Southside farmers have been told and verified. For instance, there is a general understanding, based upon actual experience, that where the farmer plants the proper varieties of pecan, that after they reach maturity, which is six or seven years from planting, the nuts from each tree will pay the taxes on the acre on which it stands. Many farmers plant pecan trees along the fences bounding their farm or partitioning it into trees.

The pecan is commonly seen in Petersburg, its beauty making it a favorite, to say nothing of its yield of the most delicious of all nuts. It is said that the largest pecan tree in the world grows near City Joint, the veteran having a spread of limb of about 150 feet.

The pecan tree thrives all over the coastal plain, but it seems to do better in the counties south of the James than in any other section. The pecan tree is said to be a native of the southern Mississippi valley, but it will grow to perfection all over the southeastern states. Geographically, the pecan may be said to grow wherever cotton will, though many instances of groves much farther north than the cotton line are known. The tree is found in lower Indiana and Illinois. The southern limit of growth extends well into Mexico. Throughout the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the nut has become naturalized and reaches the highest type of growth.

The pecan will thrive in almost any soil. The tree has a great development of taproot and is hence more particular as to subsoil conditions than surface soils. All over the Southeast, on the river bottom lands, the pecan reaches great size. It stands any amount of flooding for a short time, but cannot live on permanently ill drained lands or marshes. On the uplands of the Piedmont region, and in some cases, even in the mountain sections, pecan groves have been planted and made excellent growth.

The crop from a pecan grove is unfailing and regular from year to year, and the annual yield may be predicted with certainty from that of previous years. The nuts will always improve in quality and quantity as the tree reaches maturity, and this maturity period extends from 60 to 100 years.

Raising pecans on a "commercial" scale is comparatively a new business. It has been placed upon this basis by the tremendous demand in this country for nuts, a demand which is more than that of a luxury. The pecan stands first among the nuts, home or foreign grown. Growers throughout the southeastern states have grasped the immense possibilities in pecan raising in their section, and within the past few years hundreds of large groves have been planted on the ideal soils of these states. Small groves are putting out small areas in pecans, with peaches or oranges between the rows to bring in a profit until the pecans begin to bear.

The pecan, like the apple, will not always grow "true to variety" from seed. For this reason the most progressive growers are eliminating all possible chance of future disappointment by budding or grafting from healthy trees of known bearing quality. The seedling is budded in the nursery, and this tree about two years old from seed, is planted in the grove. Then, for about two years, comes the critical period, the time in which the trees must be watched carefully and given every chance to get a firm start. After this period the trouble is over. Unlike the apple and the peach, the sound pecan requires but little attention, and that mostly of fertilizing and cultivating.

To many the word pecan brings an idea of a small, hard, bitter nut, hardly worth while cracking and picking. This is the original native pecan, and as far removed in quality from the present day developed article as the Albaric Pippin apple is from its ancestor native stock, the crab. On the same line of the development of the apple by grafting, selection and care, the old, bitter pecan has been evolved into the paper-shell variety, the king of table nuts.

The paper-shell pecan can be crushed in the palm of the hand. Its inner portions are mere tasteless tissues, it is often two inches long and averages 40 and 50 to the pound. It is as large as an English walnut, contains twice as much meat and is a table delicacy of the highest rank. To compete the comparison it will often bring one dollar per pound in the market, while its wild or native relative is sold for 15 and 20 cents. The paper shell is the nut now being planted by all far-sighted growers. It is the nut of the future and will always command the highest prices. It is as easily grown as the native nut, will keep ex-

actly and stands shipping and storing with best results.

To the prospective owners of a pecan grove the most vital factors of consideration are, price of land, age at which trees begin to bear, yield per acre and market prices.

The prospective grower has at his command two methods of beginning business, planting the nuts himself or planting well grown, budded trees from a nursery man. The latter is the only true method; although more expensive, it saves years of time and guarantees desired results, neither of which can be done when the nuts are planted by the grower. It is the only safe and sane method to pursue, and though costing more at first, is the cheapest in the end.

The nurseryman begins, of course, by planting the nut. This produces a seedling, which is cared for until two years old, and then it has root grafted or budded onto its scions or buds taken from a large tree of known variety. After another year it is sold to the grower, called a "three-year-old," although in reality a five-year tree, from the nut, and is in every case a much harder, larger and more prolific bearer than five-year tree grown from the nut. It is with these the modern grower begins his grove.

These "three-year-olds" are quoted at from 50 cents to \$2 each by nurserymen, and this price often shocks the prospective grower. It should not, however, when everything is considered. The pecan is set out in the orchard at double the distance at which other trees are planted. Forty feet on the square is usual, and this should be done with the idea of cutting out every other tree in 15 or 20 years. At this rate there would be 28 trees to the acre to begin with, and 14 after the fillers are cut out. Sixty feet apart is perhaps best for pecans, and this is practiced by the most intelligent growers. The pecan is a large tree, and is often starved at its period of best production by lack of air and root space. At 60 feet apart there would be 12 trees to the acre, and even at the top price of \$2 per acre the cost of setting a pecan orchard would hardly exceed that of an apple or peach setting.

It should not be thought, however, that the wide spaces existing between the trees in a grove for the first fifteen years or so are by any means a loss to the grower. In the Southeast cotton, corn, forage crops, berries, peaches, in fact almost anything suited to the soil, is grown between the rows and do no harm to either trees or soil. One North Carolina pecan grower has grown cotton in his grove for 16 years, not missing a single crop. A half bale to the acre has been his average production.

As to the time of beginning to yield, if good, thrifty, "three-year-old" grafted or budded trees of the best varieties, grown in the nursery as above described, are transplanted to the orchard with soil and climatic conditions favorable to the variety selected, and then properly cultivated, they will begin to yield during the fifth year from the time set out.

Such nuts as the Frotscher, Stuart and other varieties often bring 50 to 60 cents per pound. The usual number of trees to the acre in Florida average from 30 to 40. A Georgia man who planted 80 acres in pecans 18 years ago, estimates that it did not cost him over \$50 an acre, including the cost of land, when planting his place, and states it is netting him nearly \$400 an acre now.

One experienced grower says that at the age of 19 years his trees brought him \$43, and the average yield realized \$30 to \$40 to the tree year by year. His trees began bearing at five to seven years old; and his receipts per tree at seven years of age were \$8, at eight years, \$14, and 10 years, \$24.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS THANK PRESIDENT FOR HIS STAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Arthur Dodge, New York, who today headed a delegation of 175 anti-suffragists, in a visit to President Wilson said:

"Mr. President, as president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, I want to thank you for taking the position that no constitutional amendment should enfranchise the women of this country. Let me present now, if you will be so kind, delegates of states opposed to woman suffrage."

Congressional investigation of the Congressional Union, which has raised \$40,000 in one day, Sunday, to campaign for woman's suffrage is asked by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina. Representative Byrnes says that if the money is to be spent for the employment of lobbyists Congress ought to know it.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in annual convention here, Monday re-elected the principal officers and adopted a resolution declaring that a lack of patriotism was shown in the efforts of suffragists to "torment Congress during a session which is called upon to solve the greatest national and international problems that have confronted the United States since the civil war." Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state, read a letter from her father, John W. Foster, a former secretary of state, in which Mr. Foster declared that suffrage was properly a question to be left to the determination of the states rather than to Congress.

BILL TO EXTEND WAR TAX TIME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democratic Leader Claude Kitchin today introduced a bill extending the emergency war tax until Dec. 31, 1916. An attempt will be made to pass the measure this week.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth, Rotterdam, Dec. 14
*Cymric, for Liverpool, Dec. 17
*Kurek, for Archangel, Dec. 17
*Philippine, for Liverpool, Dec. 17
*Española, for Bordeaux, Dec. 18
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 18
*Nordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Dec. 21
*San Guglielmo, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 21
*St. Paul, for Liverpool, Dec. 22
*Saxonia, for Liverpool, Dec. 23
*Saxonia, for Bordeaux, Dec. 23
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 23
*Caristia, for Archangel, Dec. 23
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Dec. 23
*Patric, for Naples, Dec. 23
*Lapland, for Liverpool, Dec. 23
*New York, for Liverpool, Dec. 23
*Tuscania, for Liverpool, Dec. 31
Sailings from Boston
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 22
Sailings from Portland
*Cartaginian, for Glasgow, Dec. 29
Sailings from St. John
*Corinthian, for London, Dec. 10
*Pretorian, for Liverpool, Dec. 10
*Sicilian, for London, Dec. 23

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
*Corsican, for St. John, Dec. 13
*Scandinavian, for St. John, Dec. 13
Sailings from Glasgow
*Tuscania, for New York, Dec. 17
Sailings from Rotterdam
*Byad, for New York, Dec. 18
Sailings from London
*Dugla Degli Abruzzi, for New York, Dec. 14
*America, for New York, Dec. 22

Transpacific Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Dec. 15
*Chico, for Honolulu, Dec. 15
*Manoa, for Honolulu, Dec. 15
*Matsuno, for Honolulu, Dec. 15
Sailings from Seattle
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 14
*Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 14
*Sakura Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 14
*Hilman, for Honolulu, Dec. 23
*Mexico Maru, for Yokohama, Dec. 31
Sailings from Tacoma
*Mexico Maru, for Yokohama, Dec. 30
Sailings from Vancouver
*Makura, for Sydney, Dec. 22

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
*Tamba Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 14
*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 14
OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 18.
Conveyed by Mail closes at Boston P.O. Steamship—Letters—Other articles—
Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, etc.), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, Dec. 17, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, India, Ceylon, West Australia, west Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux, Dec. 17, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Russia, specially addressed only, via Montreal, Dec. 17, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24
Franklin, Glasgow, Dec. 11
Cumbrian, London, Dec. 10
Colorado, Hull, Eng., Dec. 9
Alexandria, Hull, Eng., Dec. 9
SUNDAY, DEC. 26
Bostonian, London, Dec. 14
Sagamore, Liverpool, Dec. 13
Sark, Buenos Aires, Dec. 13
Newquay, Calcutta, Nov. 11
FRIDAY, DEC. 31
Devonian, Liverpool, Dec. 21
Hylas, Port Natal, Nov. 24
City of Sparta, Australian ports, Nov. 24
Memphian, Manchester, Dec. 17
Marago, Hull, Eng., Dec. 18
Queen Margaret, London, Nov. 23
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5
Anglian, London, Dec. 21
City of Lincoln, Shanghai, Dec. 31
Jungshoved, Buenos Aires, Dec. 8
Jordan Castle, Cape Town, Dec. 2
Kosano, Hongkong, Dec. 8

BRISK BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH REPORTED
Business prosperity throughout the South, such as has not been enjoyed for many years, was reported today by Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port, upon his return to the custom house from a fortnight's trip through the South and middle West.

He said that every train he had taken passage on was from one to four hours late, and inquiry revealed that the condition was now common owing to freight congestion on the railroads. He said the cotton mills, iron foundries and other business was booming, and that the Birmingham, Ala., pay roll for labor was nearly \$1,000,000 weekly. Business interests anticipate a still brighter season next year. Surveyor Maynard went to Washington on official business, then proceeded to Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and back through Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

VOCATIONAL DINNER HELD
"Social Intercourse of Professional Women" was the topic discussed by Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, formerly a member of the faculties of Columbia University and Simmons College, at the vocational dinner of the Women's City Club last night. Mrs. James J. Storor presided.

VINCENT CLUB GIRLS TO USHER
Vincent Club members will act as ushers at the concert to be held at the Copley Plaza Thursday afternoon at 2:30 for the benefit of the Frances E. Willard settlement. Hugh Allan, Marie Rappold and Mlle. Aline van Barentzen are to be the artists.

CONFIRM LANSING APPOINTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing's appointment was confirmed Monday by the Senate. The secretary has been serving under a recess appointment given while Congress was in adjournment.

OPPOSE CHURCH UNION
TORONTO, Ont.—By a majority of 272 votes the congregations under Toronto Presbytery have declared against church union. So far 91 congregations out of 98 have sent in returns. Dale church, Toronto, and seven settled charges having yet to be heard from, says the Mail and Empire.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

SOUTHERN DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER
"The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World"

The Most Delightful Spot in Florida. Daytona's natural beauties are unequalled in a State of unending attractiveness. The climate is just what is needed for a winter resort. Here out-of-door life may be enjoyed alike by the adult and the youth, those seeking quiet rest or the most strenuous excitement.

Free hand concerts twice daily on the river front. The Atlantic Ocean is less than a mile away. The Surf Bathing is excellent, and the celebrated Daytona Beach a quarter mile wide, 35 miles long and as hard as macadam, is unsurpassed for motoring. New Trolley Line to Beach and Golf Links.

Modern and well kept hotels offer accommodations to meet all conditions, from the convenience of the luxuriously appointed Metropolitan hotel to the more quiet and homelike atmosphere of the family house. Prices are within the reach of all. For further information, booklets, etc., address

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
The Despland	250	The Ridgewood	225
Prince George	150	The Morgan	100
The Gables	100	The Bennett	90
Hotel Schmidt	80	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Howard	75	Hotel Windsor	60
The Hamilton	70	The Pines	60
The Prospect	60	The Magnolia	45
The Lyndhurst	50	The Williams	40

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through to Daytona without change, or stop-off privilege may be had, if desired, without additional cost.

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS

Modern. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

KIRKWOOD
on Camden Heights
OPEN
JANUARY 1ST
Completely appointed
Cottages connected
with Hotel.

Golf, Polo, Tennis,
Riding, Music

18 HOLE GOLF COURSE
ADJOINING HOTEL.
T. EDWARD KIRKWOOD,
Camden, South Carolina.
Stop off at Camden if going
farther South.

SAVANNAH
Where Sunbathing is Supreme

Unequaled salt
water bathing and
automobileing.

A city of scenic splendor.
Seven modern tourist and
commercial hotels at your
service.

Special family rates for
winter season.

Write
Tourist Bureau
Savannah, Ga.

New Orleans, La.
The Paris of America

The St. Charles
"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

Ownership combined with experience and
a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal
in Hotel Management.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND, FLORIDA.

Live out of doors during
the winter months of the North.
In the garden spot of the
South. New 18 Hole Golf
Course, Tennis, Riding and
Motoring. Hotel College
Arms is noted for its
Cuisine, Equipment and Ser-
vice. Open January 1st. Ad-
dress Theo. C. Brooks, Manager.

St. Petersburg

ASK ANY ONE of the thousands who
have visited the "Sunshine City" about its
beautiful location between Tampa Bay and
the Gulf of Mexico; its wonderful climate; its
outdoor recreations and water sports;
above all about the cordiality of the citi-
zens and the entertainment they furnish
visitors. If you don't know such a one,
ask us, requesting beautifully illustrated
booklet "I." BOARD OF TRADE,
St. Petersburg, Florida.

MAITLAND, FLA.
MAITLAND INN AND COTTAGES.

A high-class family hotel located in the most
beautiful part of Florida among Pines and
Orange Groves.

Golf course within easy distance. All the
other outdoor amusements.

Open Dec. 1 to April 15.
Address J. SUTHERLAND STUART,
Summer Resort, Pearl Point, Lake George, N. Y.

East Coast of Florida

The only place to spend the winter.
Florida East Coast Company

245 Fifth Avenue New York

PARTRIDGE INN
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

M. W. PARTRIDGE and A. D. CUSHING, Mgrs.
Open November to May. Five minutes to coun-
try club; two 18 hole golf courses; tennis. Suites
with bath, private veranda. Ideal climate. For
booklet address New York Office, 8 West 40th St.

HOTEL Advertisements
FOR
TUESDAYS
AND
FRIDAYS
PAPERS

Should reach the Monitor
office not later than 6
P. M. the day before.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara
California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure. Located
in midst of theater, cafe and retail store
districts. 350 Rooms, 250 Private Baths.
Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily
expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all
trains and steamers.

European Plan, \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00.
The fame of the Stewart Menus has spread
all over the United States.

For further particulars address any office of
THOS. COOK & SONS, our special repre-
sentatives.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine.
Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.

HOTEL MANX
San Francisco

Powell Street at O'Farrell
Nearest to Everything
Ideal for ladies unattended.
Excellent reasonably priced
a la carte dining room.
Our service, lobby and
homelike atmosphere
will appeal to you.

Management
Chester W. Kelley

HOTEL HERALD
SAN FRANCISCO

EDDY AT JONES STREET
All Outside Sunlit Rooms
With detached bath, 1 person \$1.50, 2 persons
\$1.50. With private bath: 1 person \$1.50, 2
persons \$2.
Take Universal Bus Direct to Hotel
Write for Free San Francisco Guide

THE COOLIDGE
Sewall Avenue and Stearns Road
Brookline

(NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER)

Exclusive family hotel in Bos-
ton's celebrated suburb. Served
by four trolley lines. 12 minutes
to Boston business district. Suites
of 1 to 4 rooms with bath and
long distance phone, furnished or
unfurnished, may be taken on
lease or at transient rates.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE
Telephone Brookline 2740
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
E. F. FIELD, Resident Manager

HOTEL THORNDIKE
In the Heart of
Things Boston-
Opposite the
Public Garden.

A quiet, clean and home-
like hotel that appeals to
those wishing to be near the center of
things.

The "English Room" at the THORNDIKE
is a "New York Restaurant" in Boston.
RATES PER DAY—Single Rooms, \$1.50,
\$2, \$3.50. With Bath, \$2 to \$3. Double
Rooms \$2.50 to \$4. With Bath \$3 to \$5.
Parlor, Chamber and Bath, \$6 to \$10.
BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.
Also Park St. and Church St.

THE TAVERN
MANSFIELD, MASS.

Half way between Boston and
Providence over state roads,
or 35 minutes from South
Station. First-class appoint-
ments for permanent guests
and motor tourists.

EMILY MCKAY REAL. Prop.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
COPELY SQUARE BOSTON

For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City

Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MUSIC

FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

Hotel Buckminster
645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Eight Minutes from Park St.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms
with bath, for permanent or transient
occupancy.

P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
Tel. B. B. 3350

LOS ANGELES

ROSSLYN
300 ROOMS

MEET US IN THE HEART OF
LOS ANGELES
HART BROS.
MILLION
DOLLAR
POPULAR
PRICED
HOTEL

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO

One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

BERESFORD
Hotel, European Plan.
Special a la Carte
Breakfast
625 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to
business center.
Rates: \$1 to \$2 per day.
Special week or month

Washington Hotel
NEW
SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on
the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis
Minn.

The finest in the
Northwest
Rates \$1.50 per day
and upward

Hotel Radisson
Company

The Blackstone
Chicago

THE MOST TALKED OF
AND
THE BEST THOUGHT OF
HOTEL
IN THE UNITED STATES

The House of Harmony

The Calhoun
Seattle's Homelike Hotel

On corner, opposite Moore Theatre.
In the center of Everything and Convenient
to all Transportation.

Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
European Plan, \$2.50 up per day.
Room with Private Bath, \$1.50 up.
Garage in connection; free storage.

JOHN D. HARRIS, Manager
Late of Blackstone and Sherman, Chicago

BATES HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN
Clean, Wholesome Food at Moderate
Prices

Guthrie, Oklahoma
Two Blocks East of Santa Fe Station

Gridley's Chimes Spa
LUNCHEON BAKERY SODA
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT SUPPER
Corner Huntington and
Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Breslin
Broadway at 29th St. NEW YORK

"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates
500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water.....\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower.....\$1.50 to \$3.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water.....\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower.....\$1.50 to \$3.00 per day
Under Same Management as Colony-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG Managing Director ROY L. BROWN Resident Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL POWHATAN
Near the White House on Pennsylvania
Avenue. 18th and H Streets

Quiet, Refined, Moderate Charges. Absolu-
tely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience.

E. C. OWEN, Manager

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE
NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th
(Subway 79th St.)

Just far enough north to al-
low the rooms a full view
of the Hudson and Central
Park. Ten minutes from the
amusement section at Times
Square.

Prices Per Day
Room with private bath, (1),
\$2.00 and up; Room with
private bath, (2), \$3.00 and
up; 2 rooms connecting
with private bath, (3),
\$5.00 and up. Special
prices for apartments on
yearly leases.

Rob't D. Blackman

Hotel Majestic
Fronting Central Park
at West 72nd Street
NEW YORK

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

NEAR TO ALL THAT'S DESIR-
ABLE. FAR FROM ALL THAT'S
UNDESIRABLE. The Majestic is
quickly accessible to the shops
and theatres.

The Majestic is a social center and
has excellent facilities for dinner
and supper parties, banquets,
weddings and other functions.
Suites of two rooms or more
transiently or permanently. Rooms
\$2 a day and upward.

Write for illustrated booklet.
Copeland Townsend, Lessee-Director

Shoreham Hotel
H Street Northwest at Fifteenth
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUROPEAN PLAN FIREPROOF

Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel
Noted for its cuisine and perfection of
individual service

R. S. DOWNS, Manager

Lakewood, N. J.
A MODERN HOTEL

With a Quiet Air of Domesticity and a
Homelike Atmosphere. Music, Dancing, Golf
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager

FOR TRAVELERS
An Up-to-Date Home With Hotel Service
1912 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Single Rooms \$1.50. Double Rooms \$2.50 up.
Private Baths. Unexcelled Cuisine.
Special Care for Ladies Alone.
Owned and Managed by
MRS. EDITH KINGMAN KERN

THE LINCOLN
Locust Below Thirteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Family Hotel where Transients are
accommodated. Booklet on Request.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal
Location. Modern Apartments and Homelike
Good Table. American Plan, \$2.50 up per day.
Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

THE BECKEL
DAYTON, OHIO

A Harmonious, Homelike Hotel
American, \$3.00 to \$5.00
European, \$1.00 to \$3.00
J. TUPPER TOWNSEND

Windsor Hotel
MR. and MRS. AUGUST HAGENOW, Mgrs.
LINCOLN, NEB.

THE BILTMORE
NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most
Refined, and New York's
Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city
block. Vanderbilt and Madison
Aves. 43d and 44th Sts., adjoin-
ing Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air.
850 with bath—Room rates from
\$2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for per-
manent occupancy. Large and small
ball, banquet and dining salons
and suites specially arranged
for public or private func-
tions. John McE.
Borman, President

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
22 East 26th Street, New York City
Just off Fifth Avenue
The Famous Hotel for Women

Rates \$1.50 per day and
up. For parties of 5 or more
a large room at \$1 per day
per person. Table d'hôte
luncheon 40 cents, dinner
50 cents. Special rates for
long periods.

Comfort, convenience and
PROTECTION, all impor-
tant to the woman traveler
in the Metropolis, are found at the Martha
Washington in their highest degree.

CHICAGO
Evanston Hotel

FIRE PROOF EUROPEAN PLAN

Moderate Cafe Prices—Club Breakfast and Lunch—Table d'Hôte Dinners
Just completed and opened. Beautifully located near Sheridan Road and
Lake Michigan in Chicago's most fashionable suburb. 20 minutes by N. W.
Railway. 35 minutes by elevated to the loop. Large light rooms with private
bath, \$10 per day and up. Transient rate \$1.50 per day and up.
ROBERT W. LARKE, Manager.
FOREST AVENUE AND MAIN STREET, EVANSTON, ILL.

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens
IRVING B. ALLEN, Manager

THE WALDORF
Absolutely Fireproof
Free Bus or Taxicab at our
Expense
C. R. DOUGLAS, Manager

HOTEL HERKIMER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

E. F. \$1.00 up—\$1.50 up. Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

HOTEL CARLTON
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Leading Family and Tourist Hotel in
the City.
European plan \$1.00 and up. American plan
\$2.50 and up. All modern improvements. No Bar.

NAVY SECRETARY DEFENDS MERIT ADVANCE IDEA

Mr. Daniels Describes Promotion by Selection Plan Which He Asserts Would Be Far Superior to the Seniority System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels, in a statement issued Monday, says: "Though I have, ever since I became secretary, believed that officers should be promoted only for professional merit, I have hesitated to recommend such a radical change until I became thoroughly convinced that it was entirely practicable to devise a means whereby the selection of officers for promotion could be based entirely upon the opinions of the senior officers under whom they officially serve as to their professional attainments, and could thus be entirely free from the question of influence of any nature."

This is in reply to the criticism by some officers of the navy that the abolition of making promotions in the naval service by seniority, and substituting promotion by selection, would introduce a system of "string-pulling" personal, social and political influence into the navy's promotions.

Referring to his annual report, Mr. Daniels explained that he had conferred with many naval officers on this subject and had found among them a practical unanimity of opinion that promotion based on merit was the most logical system and would, if it could be administered with reasonable fairness, and could be made to depend upon the comparative professional excellence of the various officers, greatly conduce to the efficiency of the service.

The secretary said that while he was not satisfied with the present system of promoting naval officers by seniority, it was not until now "that I have felt justified in submitting a definite recommendation for a complete tearing of that system up by the roots."

"I realize," said the secretary, "that unless a system can be devised which does promote the most meritorious and efficient, and which does incite officers to the development of the highest degree of professional excellence, promotion by selection would be undesirable."

"At the present time, twice each year, every officer in the navy under whom other officers serve is required to make a report of fitness upon them. In view of the fact that these reports are made only by those officers under whom an officer performs official duty, these reports are the most trustworthy record obtainable as to the professional ability, zeal and attainments which each officer possesses."

"If it were possible for a board of officers to determine by an examination of these reports of fitness the best officer of each grade, the question of promotion by merit would be solved. It is here that the difficulty arises, and it is in the fact that this board cannot possibly be familiar with the professional attainments of all officers, in the fact that the reports of fitness in their present form do not indicate efficiency of the various officers with sufficient accuracy to render a comparison possible, and in the fact that such a board might, entirely unconsciously, be influenced in its recommendations by other than professional reasons, that certain officers entertain misgivings."

"If, however, each reporting officer, instead of marking his juniors on a scale of four, be required to state whether or not the junior in question is the best, the second best or the third best officer of that grade with whom the senior is acquainted, my investigations have convinced me that the 'final merit' of each officer in each grade can be determined mathematically from these comparative estimates, thus absolutely excluding the intermediary of any board of officers and excluding the opinion of any person whatever, except the officer under whom a junior serves. It is on this information that the service reputation of an officer is now based. It is certain that such a system would exclude every influence except that of the impression which a junior gives of his professional attainments to the senior under whom he serves."

"In other words, it is recognized as an essential to any system of promotion by selection not only that the navy should do the selecting, but that the comparison of officers of any particular grade must be made by the officers under whom the juniors serve officially."

HORSEMEN FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

The Massachusetts Protective Association for Horses was organized yesterday at Youngs hotel. The object of the association, says the constitution, "is to secure safe and better roads for horses, enforce the highway and traffic rules and encourage riding, driving and breeding of horses." The initiative in the movement was taken by a special committee of the Metropolitan Driving Club. The association plans to work on a basis of "one part of the highways for automobiles and another part for horses."

The following officers were elected: President, Alton E. Briggs of Chelsea; secretary, James W. Young of Weymouth; assistant secretary, W. L. Dunley of Boston; treasurer, W. D. Hunt of Brookline; vice president, Freeman O. Emerson of Brookline; William Russell Allen of Pittsfield; Judge W. H. Moore of Frides Crossing; Mrs. Clara W. Berwick of Norwood; Norman Kimball of Haverhill; Roland W. Saltonstall of Newton; and G. W. Lasepl of Whitinsville.

B. T. WASHINGTON ENDOWMENT FOR TUSKEGEE SOUGHT

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Creation of a \$2,000,000 Booker T. Washington memorial endowment for the Tuskegee Institute was authorized today by the institute's trustees, who announced that \$450,000 already had been pledged, some of it contingent upon raising the remainder.

The task of selecting a successor to Dr. Washington as president of the school was referred to a subcommittee composed of Seth Low, New York, chairman of the board; W. W. Campbell, Tuskegee; Victor Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank Trumbull, New York, and Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago.

Reports that the trustees were tied, the Alabama members favoring Emmett J. Scott, for 18 years private secretary to Dr. Washington and now secretary of the institute, and New York and Chicago members backing Maj. H. H. Mitchell, commander of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., were denied last night in a statement signed by Seth Low, Theodore Roosevelt and four other members of the board.

A statement issued by the board after its meeting said:

"Tuskegee Institute is Booker T. Washington's monument and his most fitting memorial is the perpetuation of its great work for the benefit of the colored people and for the promotion of helpful relations between the races. The gap at present existing between the ordinary income of the institute and its annual outgo is approximately \$150,000. It is not desired to close this gap so completely as to make the institute independent of the interest and support of the living, but it is desired to reduce this gap to manageable proportions. The trustees, therefore, propose to invite subscriptions to the Booker T. Washington memorial of \$2,000,000 for the continuance of the institution and of the work for the Negro race which centers there. It is hoped and expected that \$250,000 of this sum will be given by Negroes; out of which fund a suitable memorial for Booker T. Washington will be erected in the grounds of the institute."

LINE OF STEAMERS TO BE OPERATED ON HUDSON BAY

OTTAWA, Ont.—A government owned line of steamers out of Hudson Bay will be established, it is understood, on the completion of the line and terminals of Canada's new northern port, and will be in operation in time to carry part of the 1917 wheat crop to its destination overseas it is hoped, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Work on the construction of the line is being expedited with a view to completing the laying of steel by the fall of next year. If this is done as stated, the route will be in a position to compete for the movement of the Canadian grain crop in 1917. On account of the prejudice against the route by the results of careless navigation in Hudson bay, it is expected that insurance rates will at first be so high that it will be necessary for the government to operate its own line of steamers. This, it may be stated, will, according to present intentions, be done.

There now remains only 100 more miles of grading to be done on the Hudson Bay railway. The roadbed has been graded for some 90 miles beyond Montreal, on the Nelson river, and is now waiting for the steel. A bridge has still to be constructed across this river, but it will be taken up in a "knockdown" condition, and will not take long to erect, though the span is of considerable length. Work at the terminals is also proceeding as rapidly as possible, while at the same time wireless stations are being erected, of which there will be a chain covering the whole route from Port Nelson to the mouth of Hudson straits.

LABORATORY WAY OF TEACHING PRAISED

A laboratory in which students may come in contact with things as they really are, is one of the vital necessities of modern school training, according to Dean Arnold of Simmons College in an address before the vocational training conference of committees at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union yesterday afternoon. Believing that the most adequate training consists in an alternation of classroom study and actual experience, Simmons College has succeeded in greatly simplifying its laboratory problem by cooperation with the union, she said. Students are now spending a definite, required amount of time in the union's lunch rooms, library and business offices, meeting the same conditions and doing the same work as would be required of a paid assistant.

One of these graduate students, Miss Anna A. Kloss is now teacher of school music in Winchester. The educational work now being carried on in the various union departments was outlined by the director of vocational training, Miss Antoinette Roof, who presided. The latter part of the conference was devoted to the salesmanship school, Miss Helen R. Norton, director, presiding.

DECISION ON WAREHOUSE

PT. WORTH, Tex.—That the recent decision from the state supreme court, holding valid the gin sampling provision of the state warehouse law, will prove of much value to the farmers of the state was the statement of H. N. Pope, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, says the Dallas News. He said that it will now be possible to go ahead and perfect the warehouse system and that farm products, especially cotton, will in the future bring higher prices.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 13 lines to the inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Building, 9 East 40th Street, New York; or Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Dermatone Manicure Sets

MAKE VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Contains Nail Polish, Nail White, Cuticle Remover and Cuticle Cream, Files, Buffers, Orange Wood Cuticle Stick and cotton.
All neatly arranged in a rich covered case for dresser and traveling bag.
THE DERMATONE COMPANY, 1836 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO

MARKETS

Christmas Trees

WREATHS and TRIMMINGS
GEESE, TURKEYS, CHICKENS and DUCKS
A Complete Holiday Selection at Moderate Prices

S. BUXBAUM & CO.
PROVISIONS—GROCERIES
JONES DAIRY FARM PRODUCTS
282-284 Harvard St., Coldridge Corner
Phone Brookline 2400-5050

REAL ESTATE

For Exchange—\$250,000 Southern Plantation, 12,000 acres. Nothing better in the U. S. for cattle raising, corn, cane, and rice. This ranch will easily feed 3,000 head of cattle, with 2,000 acres ready for cultivation. Land rapidly increasing in value. Want clear income improved property in any good city in the U. S. Great opportunity for some one who wishes to build up a fine country income producing estate. Delightful place to live 8 months of the year. Superior location. Ferry Union, Erie & Trust Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROXBURY—Beautifully located on a sunny southwesterly corner with ample grounds; a fine residence containing a number of 2 connecting rooms (furnished) with private bathrooms, also single rooms and bath; every up-to-date convenience; private telephone to each room and electric fry; door opened; breakfast optional; rates each room per week \$4.50 to \$8. 25 Moreland st. Tel. Roxbury 533-M.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Chapin's Illustrated Farm, Residence
Chapin's and Hotel Catalogs, Postpaid.
(Send postal.) 294 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

LATHES

MOSELEY LATHES
For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its perfection, quality, accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogues.
MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

CLOTHING

Highest price paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence, 1206 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2334. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, \$1 up. Office Appliances Co., 181 Devonshire st., Boston.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Responsible couple understanding farming; references. Apply letter. Tel. Remy, 676 Madison ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY of excellent family, culture and education, desires position where integrity, trustworthiness, honesty, loquacious, adaptability and capability are of great value and essential qualities to business men of highest repute; capable of clerical and office duties, excepting stenography. L. 21, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., N. Y. C.

LETTER OF REFERENCE

As to good character and ability in required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SIMMONS SEES NATIVITY PLAY

The Coventry nativity play is given today at 4:20 by Simmons branch Y. W. C. A. The cast includes: Mary, Rachel Drinker; Joseph, Mildred Bouve; Herod, Marjorie Hulsizer; His messenger, Beulah Knowles; three shepherds, Misses Isabelle Hurlburt, Gertrude Hussey, Marion Doten; three kings, Misses Louise Beckwith, Sally Page, Mary Pollard.

At the Christmas party which the Dormitory government is giving to the student body, Miss Katherine Leonard of Buffalo, N. Y., and president of the class of 1916, will be lady of the manor's feast, but to the entertainment in the evening which will consist of burlesques on Pyramus and Thisbe, and Julius Caesar. Dancing will follow.

The Dramatic Club held its first meeting Monday. Members of the dramatic committee are: Frank Edgar Farley, Ph. D., professor of English; Miss Alice Frances Blood, Ph. D., assistant professor of household economics; and Harry Maxwell Varrell, Ph. D., assistant professor of history, of the faculty, and these students: Miss Marion Doten, 1917, Miss Helen M. Fagg, 1918, Miss Ellen Foster, 1916, Miss Gertrude Hussey, 1916, Miss Marion Craig, 1917, Miss Isabelle Hurlburt, 1916, and Miss Beulah Knowles, 1916.

SPANISH CLUB AT RADCLIFFE ELECTS

At the first meeting of the New Spanish Club of Radcliffe College, yesterday, the constitution was accepted and signed by the members, and the officers were elected. They are as follows: Cecil Sternberg '16, president; Margaret McKay '16, vice-president; Audrey Lynch '16, secretary; and Harriet Bonney '17, treasurer.

At the senior class meeting it was voted to have small party boxes at the Senior prom, and not the large, open box for all.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR CARE OF THE HANDS
Booklet on "Care of the Hands" with full directions by the Dermatone Method.
Sent post paid on receipt of \$1 or C. O. D.

Lester Cerf

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Repairs. Individual and Special Service.
47-49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

TABLE SUPPLIES

Hall's POPPING CORN
EAT MORE
Packages only—All Grocers

MAGAZINES

Magazines at Lowest Club Prices—Our big money-saving club catalog free; write today; war map of Europe in colors 25c. J. M. STANSON-BENNETT MAGAZINE AGENCY, 245 Brooks bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HIGHEST cash price paid for books, bric-a-brac, bronzes and other personal belongings. MONAHAN, 509 A Tremont st., Chicago.

Leavenworth, Kans.

GROCERIES

GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Full Line of Bavaria Goods.
Poultry, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

California Raisin Bread
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
JOHN MCCOOL, 420 Delaware

MARKETS

The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry

SAMISCH BROS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

McGUIRE BROS.
CLOTHING AND SHOES

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Etters-Winnig Co.
THE BIG STORE
Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Streets

DAYTON, O.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Do Your Marketing Here

We have recently added, for your convenience, one of the most up-to-date Fruit and Vegetable Markets to be found in the city. Our goods are always fresh and appealing. A trial will convince you.

FRANK B. HALE
Fine Groceries, S. E. Cor. 3rd and Wm. Sts.

SHOES

MORRIS & SIMES
Men's Shoes
Exclusively
\$4.00 to \$5.00
Algonquin Building, Ludlow Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citizen you'll want to know

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queensware, Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture.
Ask any one. They'll say

THE CAPPEL FURNITURE CO.

STATIONERY

The Largest Stationers and Office Outfitters in Central Ohio
The Everybodys Book Shop Co.
21-23 West Fifth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"Something to Remember"
SCHWARTZ & FREY
HATTERS and HABERDASHERS
4 East Third Street, Corner Ludlow Building
Phone Main 646 DAYTON, OHIO

PRINTERS

THE QUALITY PRESS
Printing Binding Engraving
Bell Tel. Main 1815. Home 2315
138 East Fourth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS and PLAYERS
I tell you the truth about the piano you buy and save you money.
GERARD.
205 S. Ludlow, 2nd floor

COAL

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 34 Home 5234
16-18 FREMONT AVENUE

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Martin-Barnes
The Store of Good Service—Good Quality and Satisfaction

First of All—Reliability

Department Store

Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co.

FURNITURE and CARPETS

ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE

Brady
FURNITURE
CARPETS

Leavenworth, Kans.

CLEANING and PRESSING

HINES The Cleaner for Particular People
Quick, Reasonable and Reliable.
105 and 107 S. 3rd St. Phone 594

HARDWARE

Fuller & Faulkner Hdw. Co.
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Sts.

PLUMBING

Coldren Plumbing & Heat'g Co.
410 South Fifth St. Phone 289.

COAL and ICE

M. B. McCREARY
COAL and WOOD.
ICE A SPECIALTY.

LAUNDRIES

Big 4 Laundry
Office, 313 South Fifth Street
Phone 4

Leavenworth, Kans., Merchants
May send Monitor advertising to N. V. BENSON, 226 Second Ave.

DAYTON, O.

CLEANING and PRESSING

Bell Main 1639 Home 4639
Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Delivered on hangers

THE FENTON CLEANING CO.
Fourth and Ludlow Streets
The Home of Faultless Dry Cleaning

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FASHIONED UNION SUITS
For Men Who Appreciate Perfect Fit, \$1.50 to \$5.00
THE HIKE-KUMLER CO.
Established 1853
Main at Second Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MAHARG'S

CATERER AND CONFECTIONER
11 North Main Street

PLEATING

Knife, slide, box and Accordion pleating. Buttons covered with your material, any size and style. Hemstitching, 10c yd. EMBROIDERED SCALLOPING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND SIZES. Mail orders promptly filled. Send for price list

WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Pruden Building Dayton, Ohio
Bell Main 2209

Give Useful Gifts

We urge the selection of things to be worn. They make the most acceptable presents of all. Because of which, we took particular care in selecting our holiday stocks of ready-to-wear apparel for women and children.

WM. F. OELMAN & CO., Dayton, Ohio

MISS MARY TUNKS
HAIRDRESSING
Shampooing and Manicuring
407 Schwing Bldg., Ludlow Street
Bell Main 2790

THE DAYTON SKIRT CO.
makers of FINE TAILORED SKIRTS
You are cordially invited to come in.
28 Davies Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

MILLINERY

PIZA HAT SHOP
Suite 11-13 Blinn Homestead Building
First and Main Streets
DAYTON

ADVERTISERS using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. NORVAL D. KEMP, 61 Davies Building, Dayton, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CLOTHIERS

Black Brothers
A Store for You States
CLOTHES
FOR MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

WEAR

WALK-OVER SHOES
For MEN and WOMEN
\$2.50 to \$7.00

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
716 Felix Street

COAL

HYATT COAL CO.
Miners of Richmond Lump Coal and Dealers in Anthracite Coal
German American Bank Bldg., Office, 106 S. Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

WYATT FUEL COMPANY
CAVAN G. WYATT, Prop.
721-723 South 8th St. Phone M-444
A complete line of Coal. Order now. Free Delivery—Full Weight

GROCERIES

KAUL'S GROCERIES
807 Frederick Avenue

MARSHALL & DUNN
Dressed Turkey Oysters
Celery and Fruit

CAFES and RESTAURANTS

COLONIAL INN
Under New Management
Regular Meals, Lunches, Popular Prices.
711 FRANCIS STREET

FLORISTS

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
W. A. MITCHELL & CO.
FLORISTS
2326 Lafayette St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Phone 1504 and 6285

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

American Electric Company
OPP. POSTOFFICE
LIGHTING FIXTURES

PAINTS, OILS and GLASS

Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.
213 So. Sixth, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BOOKS and STATIONERY

Sam Mannschreck
BOOKS and STATIONERY
113 North 7th Street

HARDWARE

Neudorff Hardware Co.
Dealers in STOVES, SEED, HARDWARE
114 S. Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PLUMBING

E. M. WATTS
Plumbing, Heating.
Repairing a Specialty. Estimates Furnished.
819 FELIX STREET.

JEWELERS

Bohredder-Freyman Jewelry Co.
Don't fail to see our line of Cross and Crown Brooch Pins, Star Pins, Cuff Buttons, and other desirable articles in jewelry. 707 Felix St. The store with the white street clock.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A. DEPPEN & SON
Furniture and Hardware
1632-35 Frederick Ave. Tel. Main 2251

LINCOLN, NEB.

FINANCIAL

6% DEPOSIT BY MAIL
"UNCLE SAM" IS A TRUSTY MESSENGER
Interest payable quarterly. Can be withdrawn on 30-days' notice. Under State Banking Board Supervision. Assets over 4 Millions. Write for information.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
118 North Eleventh Street
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

LAUNDRIES

Try the Best Laundry
Cleaners, Pressers, and Dyers
2249 O Street Phone B-1579

FURS

F. E. VOELKER
Manufacturing Furrier
Strictly first class work done. We carry complete stock in ladies' furs. 145 SOUTH 12TH STREET

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Christmas Greeting Cards
Leather Novelties
GEORGE BROS., Printers and Stationers

COAL

CITY FUEL COMPANY
GUARANTEED COAL

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 6s. 8d. per inch per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 7s. 6d. per inch per insertion; 26 or more times, 8s. 6d. per inch per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 6d. per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 5d. per line per insertion; count 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

LONDON

TABLE SUPPLIES

FINE QUALITY ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
In boxes of decorative design (two sizes).
Post Paid 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.
Guava Jelly per box 1s. 10d.
Cape Gooseberry Jam (6 jars) 9s. 0d.
Ceylon Chocolate per lb. 2s. 4d.
Dry Stem Ginger (anyweight) per 2lb. tin 3s. 0d.
Crystallized Cherries per lb. 1s. 6d.
Orders of 50c value sent carriage paid.
For supplies of general table use send for Price List.
The Ceylon Planters Direct Supply Association
Agent: Bolton, Lancs. J. W. Walsh, 42 Shrewsbury Rd.

OLLIFF BROS.
PURVEYORS OF MEAT
12 Symonds St., Sloane Square, S. W.
Phone: 685 Kensington

PICTURE FRAMING
J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea
Established 50 years

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING
IS BEST FOR WEAR
BECAUSE it can be fitted
you can choose your own laces, etc.
you can get better materials for less cost.
you can have anything copied exactly.
WE SHOULD LIKE YOU TO TRY OURS
SUSSEX LACE STUDIO, 34 South Street, EASTBOURNE

CLEANERS AND DYERS
SEND TODAY
Old Coat and Skirt
Redyed or cleaned good as new
SPECIALITY—Gentlemen's suits (in 3 days).
Real lace carefully cleaned and repaired.
Feathers, Bows, Gloves, Chintzes, Curtains.
Send for price list.
J. FAREY, 57 St. Molton St. W.
Phone: 5343 Mayfair.

LAUNDRIES
The Langholme Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 and 5 Bloemfontein Avenue,
Shepherd's Bush, W.
BUSINESS SUITS, to the
large increase in our business we have
recently acquired the next door premises.
Dyeing and Cleaning. Ladies' and children's
clothing. MRS. PURDY, Manageress
Phone: 292 Hammersmith

HILLSIDE LAUNDRY
Chiswick Park, W.
DYERS AND CLEANERS
All charges strictly moderate

Knowle House Laundry
235, Acton Lane
CHISWICK, W.

HOTELS
Grafton Hotel
Tottenham Court Road, W. (opp. Maple's).
One of London's Latest Hotels.
Furnished throughout by Maple's.
Within easy reach of most
London theatres. Close to
Hampstead Tube and Met.
Railway Stations.
Moderate Charges.
Bed and Breakfast from 5s.
Full Board from 9s. Bath included.
APPLY MANAGER.
Telegrams: Grafton, London.
Phone: Museum 1127, 1128, 1129.

LAUNDRIES
The Langholme Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 and 5 Bloemfontein Avenue,
Shepherd's Bush, W.
BUSINESS SUITS, to the
large increase in our business we have
recently acquired the next door premises.
Dyeing and Cleaning. Ladies' and children's
clothing. MRS. PURDY, Manageress
Phone: 292 Hammersmith

HILLSIDE LAUNDRY
Chiswick Park, W.
DYERS AND CLEANERS
All charges strictly moderate

Knowle House Laundry
235, Acton Lane
CHISWICK, W.

HOTELS
Grafton Hotel
Tottenham Court Road, W. (opp. Maple's).
One of London's Latest Hotels.
Furnished throughout by Maple's.
Within easy reach of most
London theatres. Close to
Hampstead Tube and Met.
Railway Stations.
Moderate Charges.
Bed and Breakfast from 5s.
Full Board from 9s. Bath included.
APPLY MANAGER.
Telegrams: Grafton, London.
Phone: Museum 1127, 1128, 1129.

KENSINGTON LACE SCHOOL
139, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON
Telephone: Western 127
A large selection of old embroideries and
laces for sale. Cleaning and mending of
old laces and embroideries a specialty.
Lessons in lace making.
The Dressmaking and Millinery Classes
of the
PARIS-LONDON COLLEGE
60, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, W.
will teach ladies who desire to make their
own dresses and millinery how to do so
economically and tastefully.
Valuable tuition by post for ladies re-
siding out of London.
Vacancy for Lady to be trained as
Instructress.

HAYLEY'S
140, Queen's Road (opp. Whiteley's)
BLOUSES, LINGERIE, ETC.
Our comparatively small
expenses enable us to sell
at most moderate prices.
We have no desire that
you should buy unless you
are thoroughly suited.

MILLINER
MADAME FAREY
87 South Molton Street, London, W.
(Opp. of Brook Street)
High Class Millinery in all the latest
Modes and exclusive Designs.
Remodelling Au Dernier Cri
Phone: 5345 Mayfair.

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK
USEFUL PRESENTS
The Traveller's Joy. 10s. 6d.; Kettle
Holder, 2s. 6d.; Bag, Sachet, Cosy, from
7s. 6d.
Mottos, Crests, etc., executed.
MRS. EVERSHED
55, South Molton St., W. Est. 1895

MADAME HAYWARD
COURT DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.
Bath, Dinner, Reception and Walking
Gowns, Coats and Skirts made to order.
86, George Street, Portman Square, Lon-
don, W. and Sevenoaks, Kent.

RENEE LE ROY
Hats from 30s.
6 Hanover St., W. 3368 Mayfair.
SPIRELLA CORSETS—Washable, un-
breakable; ladies visited at own houses.
JENNY ATKINSON, Vernon House, High St.,
Highgate, N.

PRINTING
of every description. Let-
ters, Press, Lithography, Cop-
y, etc.
Samples and estimates free.
Partridge & Cooper, Ltd.
191-192, Fleet St., E. C. Phone: 3396 City

PRINTING
For the Factory, Office, Shop or Home
HARTNOLL & SON
50 Robert St., Brixton, Brixton 1084

LEATHER GOODS
Repairs a Specialty
TOM HILL, Actual Maker
44, Sloane Square (next to station)
Phone: Vic. 5869 Est. 1870

BOOTMAKERS
Boots and Shoes at Moderate Prices
W. AYLIE AND SONS
24 Sloane Square and 116c Kings Road, S. W.
REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed.
Agent for "K" and "Norrie" Shoes.

FOR SALE
LONDON FREEHOLD. For sale—20
residential houses, 5 rooms each, usual of-
fices, 3 minutes South Kensington Station.
Electricity, Garden. No Agents. Same
street as Owner. 62, Sydney St., Chelsea.

TYPEWRITING
FACSIMILE LETTERS—All kinds typ-
ing; telephone: 8567 Bank. PETERSEN-
KARBERG, 27, King St., Chesham, E. C.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA Essex—The
Proprietors of Boston Hall offer you a
happy and comfortable home, with free-
dom from all domestic responsibilities, and
are prepared to make exceptional terms
to meet the present needs. No gratuities
allowed. Illustrated brochure on applica-
tion. Telephone Southend 568.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne ter-
race, near Hyde Park, and 4 stations; sin-
gle nights and week-ends; gladly catered
for; or weekly from 31s. 6d.; excellent
cuisine; personal supervision of proprie-
tress. Telephone 2908 Strand.

PRIVATE HOTEL, strongly recom-
mended. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 Prince's sq., W.
most comfortable, facing garden; mod-
erate inclusive terms. Apply Proprie-
tress, 51, Prince's sq., W.

HYDE PARK—Charming house and sit-
uation. 2 minutes Park, tubes and motor.
Finest cooking, every comfort. Moderate
terms. 29, Inverness Terrace, London, W.

HYDE PARK, 38 Inverness Terrace—
Board residence; excellent cuisine; ex-
ceptionally comfortable; nr. tube and Metro-
politan; moderate terms. Tel. Park 138.

COMFORTABLE Boarding Establishment.
Excellent Cuisine, Billiards, etc.
Home comforts, moderate terms. 142,
Abbey Rd., Hampstead.

A HOME from home. Gas stoves in bed-
rooms; bath, elec. light; excellent cooking.
MISS WEBB, 51, St. John's Rd., Kensington.
Phone: 957 Hammersmith.

RICHMOND, 41 Montague Rd.—Paying
guests received; close to terrace and park;
station 10 min. Phone Richmond 849.

PASSAGE AGENTS
CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE
Passage and Shipping Agent
Invites those about to travel to consult
him and get the benefit of his wide ex-
perience and personal attention.
NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED
Call or write to 12, St. Helena Place
LONDON, E. C. Phone 3064 City
INSURANCE UNDERTAKEN

PHOTOGRAPHERS
OLGA BASWITZ
Artistic Photographs
Portraits in Watercolour
29-31, Brompton Road Ken. 479

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
Sloane Employment Agency
53 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.
Phone: 6105 Victoria
Rooms and Schools Recommended

LONDON

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

TO LET
LARGE ROOMS to let furnished and
unfurnished in comfortable, quiet house;
gas cookers; City buses pass door; view
over river; terms moderate. Board by
arrangement. 48, Grosvenor Road, S. W.
6d. weekly. 14 Routhall ave., Bedford Park.

FURNISHED bedroom in private house,
near bus and train, slight attendance, 10s.
6d. weekly. 14 Routhall ave., Bedford Park.

SCHOOLS

HEATH CROFT
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
28, Thurlow Road, Hampstead
Principal—MR. C. H. TASKER
A limited number of boys from 5 to 14
years prepared for Public Schools, Os-
borne, etc.
Thorough Individual Tuition
Entire charge taken of boys from abroad.
Prospectus, References and List of Suc-
cesses on application.

PENDENNIS COLLEGE, Streatham Com-
mon, S. W. for Girls. Preparatory for Boys
and Kindergarten. Recognized by Board
of Education. Modern methods. Special
musical training, if desired. Principal:
MISS GUNN.

ABBOTSFORD, Hanger Lane, Ealing
Common, W. High Class Boarding and
Day School for Girls. Pupils receive in-
dividual attention. Principals—The Misses
Rose.

KINGSVILLE COLLEGE, Lee Ter-
race, Blackheath, London. Established
1877. School for the daughters of Gentle-
men. Every home comfort. Highest re-
ferences. Principals: Misses Wood & Oram.

MILDURA, Grove Road, Wandsworth. Home
School for Girls. Modern methods. Large
study rooms. Entire charge Anglo-Indian
children. Mrs. & Miss Walters, Principals.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for girls and
boys. MISS REILLY, 108 Palace Gardens
terrace, London, W.

THE ABBEY, Beckenham, Kent
Preparatory School for Boys
Spacious Buildings. Extensive Grounds
Apply PRINCIPAL

THE HALL, Beckenham, Kent—Good
class school for girls; beautiful grounds;
fine premises; home comforts. Principals:
MISS KAY and MISS GILL.

WEYBRIDGE, Surrey. Queen's College
(girls); fine district; modern education;
excellent teachers; choice millinery. In-
dividuality studied. 125 Old Christchurch
Rd., Bournemouth.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Portpool, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet.
For prospectus and particulars apply
MISS FLORENCE BARNES.

HIGH SCHOOL, MARPLE, CHESHIRE.
Specially recommended for girls requiring
individual care. Prospectus on application
to the Principals, Misses Richardson.

GIRLS' COLLEGE, Forbury, near Liver-
pool. Preparation given for Oxford Lo-
cals, Cambridge Higher, and London Ma-
triculation. Individual attention. Good
grounds and fine sea and country air.
Principals, The Misses Gill.

Lesley, Lay & Lesley
CIVIL AND MILITARY
TAILORS
Morning Coat and Vest...from 23.15.0
Jacket Suit... " 3.10.0
Overcoats... " 3.10.0
Trousers... " 1.10.0
Breeches a specialty
Cash Discount 5%
25, BUCKLESBURY
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
Phone: 8303 Bank.

FOUNTAIN PENS
THE SWANPEN
is distinguished for its simplicity, strength
and entire freedom from complications or
wearing parts.
Prices: England from 10s. 6d.
U. S. A. from \$2.50.
List free: **MARIE, TODD & CO.**
79/80, High Holborn, LONDON.
Associated: **MARIE, TODD & CO., Inc.**
17, Maiden Lane, NEW YORK
206, State St., CHICAGO

WOOL & CO.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
OUTFITTERS
Ladies' Blouses a Specialty
110, Victoria St., Westminster, S. W.
Phone: Victoria 1978
Also at CAMBRIDGE

HOSIERS
GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY
Including
Irish Linen Mesh Underwear
THE IRISH STORES Ltd.
(New Irish Direct Supply Co.)
3 Onslow Place, South Kensington, S. W.
Phone: 5694 Kensington.

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS
CUTHBERTSON
BUILDER • DECORATOR
DRAINAGE EXPERT • ETC.
TELEPHONE 613 VICTORIA
31A SYMONS ST.
SLOANE SQUARE S. W.

FLORISTS
A GOOD SELECTION OF
BULBS
for growing in bowls. Illustrated catalogue
with cultural directions, free.
ETHEL M. FELLIS (formerly KENT FOX)
18, Connaught St., Hyde Park, W.
Phone: Fadd. 568.
Choice CUT FLOWERS
and Foliage always on hand.

PIANOS
—Organs
HARMONIUMS
New and Secondhand by the best Makers.
Exchanges. 5 to 65 gns. Repairs.
Tunings, Packing Free or Carriage. Hirling.
STAGG & SONS, Established 1867
56 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, W. C.

WANTED
GENTLEMAN seeks re-engagement in
London as governor or secretary.
Typewriting, good French, usual English
subjects, Music, etc. MISS ARNISON,
Colchele, Maidstone Road, Rochester.

LADY of experience seeks Secretarial
position. Organizing ability, interviewing,
correspondence, accounts. MISS BUR-
LINGTON, 13, Winchester Rd., S.
Hampstead, London, N. W.

KITCHEN MAID wanted in December,
age about 16; wages £12 14s. MRS. HODG-
SON, 5 Embankment Gdns., Chelsea, S. W.

LADY going through course of short-
hand and typewriting seeks post. MISS
NIELSEN, 5 Embankment Gdns., Chelsea.

SOUTHSEA

PIANOS
STORRY'S Ltd.
FOR
Everything Musical
SPECIALTY
The famous **CREBER** Player Piano
38 Guineas.
14 & 16, Palmerston Rd., Southsea.

TAILORS
Rowe & Edmonds
LTD.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
BEST GOODS. BEST SERVICE.
55 Palmerston Road, Southsea.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
57 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA
MABEL HUXFORD
HAT AND VEIL SPECIALIST
Moderate Prices

ART FURNISHERS
ARTISTIC FURNISHING
At Moderate Prices
GEORGE GRAY (Southsea), Ltd.
Castle House (Castle Road)

TABLE SUPPLIES
HIGH-CLASS GROCER
PROVISION DEALER
Frank Whitcomb's Stores
77 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA.

PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS
P. DEWEY, authorized plumber, elec-
trician, gas and hot water fitter; 22 yrs.
practical experience. 203, Francis ave.

LETCHWORTH
KNITTED GOODS
KNITTING industry: children's warm
knitted coats from 8s. 6d.; jerseys, 4s. 6d.;
socks, stockings, etc. RICHARD HA-
NIELSEN, Letchworth.

BRIGHTON

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
DUNBLAIR, 43-44 Upper Rock Gardens;
close sea; Palace pier; liberal table, elec.
light, billiards; terms very moderate. Tel.
1532 Kemp Town. MRS. McNAB, prop.

MISS KENDALL, 20 Charlotte Street,
Marine Parade, Brighton. Private house,
close sea; Common room, bed-sitting
rooms, gas stoves. Terms moderate.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
EMPLOYMENT Agency for trained women
and domestics; rooms also recommended.
DORA WATTS, Wyke Ave., Worthing.

CONFECTIONERY
DELICIOUS Cakes and Biscuits. Orders
for abroad. THE OLIVE BURN SHOPPE,
Pool Valley, Brighton.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
Good Printing and High Class Stationery.
FARNCOMBE'S LIBRARY,
232, Eastern Road, Brighton.

BOURNEMOUTH

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOURNEMOUTH—Crag Hall, first-class
liberal pension; fine position on celebrated
West Cliff; comfortable residence; over
40 bedrooms, spacious dining, recreation
and drawing rooms; lounge; billiards,
electric; separate tables; moderate; illus-
trated. HINE, Proprietor. Phone 269.
Telegrams, Cragged, B'mouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, Berkswell, high class
Pension, in own grounds, on the West Cliff.
Near Sea, Tram, Victoria Gardens, etc.
Terms moderate. MRS. BRIDGMAN KING.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MADAME JOHNSTONE FAYERS, mod-
erate. Court, Evening and Wedding gowns
a specialty. Indian and Colonial outfits,
tailoring, alterations, choice millinery, in-
dividuality studied. 125 Old Christchurch
Rd., Bournemouth.

BRISTOL

TABLE SUPPLIES
GROATEN
makes delicious porridge in 3 minutes.
The economical breakfast dish. 2lbs.
pkts. from grocers. Sole proprietors:
CHAMBERLAIN POLE & CO., Ltd.
BRISTOL

STATIONERS
W. J. SOUTHWOOD, Queens Rd. Post
Office, Bristol, for Stationery, Printing,
Visiting Cards, Die Stamping, General
Fancy Goods, Post Cards, Water Colours
of Dartmoor, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d. Fountain
Pens, Onoto, Swan, etc. Styles (great
variety). The King George Hotel, 4d.
postage 2d. Splendid reproduction on
cover of magnificent painting exhibited
in Bristol Art Gallery, with calendar. Spe-
cial patriotic line. Mail orders promptly
supplied. A useful gift for Soldiers, Sail-
ors and Seamen. Display of greeting
cards, calendars, etc.

TAILORS
GILBERT C. SKINNER
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Westbury Hill, Westbury on Trym.
Telephone 170 Westbury
BRISTOL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
LADIES' and Children's Millinery, Cos-
tumes from 2s. 6d. dressmaking in all its
branches. PTAUNCE, 38A Park St., Bristol.

FLORISTS
FLORAL DEPOT
CHOICE FRUIT AND CUT FLOWERS
42 Park St., Bristol. Tel. 2248.

STROUD

BOOKS
THE SESAME BOOK SHOP
LONDON ROAD, STROUD, GLOS.
Books of Every Description
Any book promptly procured to order.
Full London discount.
CALENDARS AND ARTISTIC CARDS
MEDICI and others, the best produced.
Ruskin and Colquhoun Pottery
Carriage paid on orders over £1

TAILORS
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Gold Medalist London 1912
ALFRED E. SHIPWAY
23, Lansdown, STROUD, Glos.

DYERS AND CLEANERS
"DRY CLEANING, high class dyeing and
feather dressing." THOMAS, 7 Lan-
down, Stroud. Estd. 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS
CLOTHES PURCHASED
CLOTHES PURCHASED
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased
Highest value given. Prices on approval
only. DIGGLE & FAYRE
Est. 1868 ROCHDALE

WANTED
WANTED by February, young lady as
companion and to help with light house-
work and cooking, in exchange for a com-
fortable country home, near Southsea. A.
82, Monitor Office, 12, Norfolk St.,
Strand, London.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING
FOR Typewriting and Duplicating try
HERBERT DIXON, 2, St. Georges Villas,
St. Georges Road, Farnham, Surrey.

FOR SALE
BRITISH Officer's Wife would like to sell
interesting Autograph, List sent. MRS.
BISHOP, Pinehurst, Heathfield, Sussex.

BOLTON

TAILORS
TAILORING is an art that must be
thoroughly understood. We guaran-
tee all work entrusted to us from
a long and successful experience.
SCHOLES & SCHOLES, Tailors,
Nelson House, Bolton. Tel. 1141

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Edith Sutton
High Class Milliner
57, BRADSHAWGATE, BOLTON
SPIRELLA AGENCY

European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through
the European Advertising Office. Address The Ad-
vertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor,
Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, Eng-
land. Telegrams: Alphomega, Estrand, London. Tele-
phone 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European ad-
vertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each
week. The rates per insertion are as follows:

STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED
(where nonpareil type alone is used—6 words to the line)
—1 or 2 insertions, per line, 6d., 3 or more insertions,
per line, 5d. Minimum, 3 lines.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY
(where type other than nonpareil is employed or display,
or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12 insertions,
8s. 6d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per inch; 26 or
more insertions, 5s. 8d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.

MANCHESTER

DEPARTMENT STORES

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
By Appointment To Their Majesties The King and Queen
MILLINERY, COSTUMES, DRESSMAKING
LADIES' TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND GENERAL DRAPERY
Cabinet Furniture, Furnishing Draperies, Carpets,
Curtains, Decorations, Removals, Storage, Etc.
Illustrated Booklets Sent Post Free on Request
Deansgate, Manchester

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of
delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that
is made in HALF SIZES.
None Genuine
bearing this
Design
Sole Makers
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER
Sole Agents for U. S. A.
Messrs. BILL & CALDWELL, 743 and 745 Broadway, NEW YORK

TAILORS
H. MACBETH
(Son of Andrew Macbeth, Piccadilly, M/c)
LADIES' AND GENTS'
TAILOR
Suits from 50s., Costumes from 63s.
109, Hyde Rd., Gorton, Manchester

H. HARRISON, Ltd.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
Exclusive designs in high grade materials
for Winter wear.
81, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
New Suitings and Overcoatings
For autumn in immense variety
Only Finest Quality Goods Stocked
32, Spring Gardens, Manchester

TABLE SUPPLIES
Fish, Game, Poultry
All Kinds of Shellfish
AMBROSE & JOHN MILLER
4, 5 and 8, Victoria Market
Victoria Street
Phone—Manchester—2187 City

LAUNDRIES
Est. 1886 Tel. 1163 Didsbury
The Withington
Laundry
COTTON LANE
Withington, Manchester

ANTIQUES
Mrs. Henderson-White
ANTIQUARY FURNITURE
OLD CHINA
45, BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER

CABINET MAKER—UPHOLSTERER
J. LINDUP
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER
152A Wilmslow Rd., FALLOWFIELD

EDUCATIONAL
GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE—All commercial subjects; specialist
in handwriting; individual instruction to
each pupil; separate room for writing
specimens post free. 5, John Dalton St.,
Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
FOR GENTLEWOMEN. Six months pro-
ficiency course; English shorthand, typ-
ewriting and business training. Prospectus.
Miss Wilkinson, 45, Fountain St., Manchester

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HOYLE & CO.
Albion House, Spalland Rd.,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
Ladies Blouse
Specialists
Silk Shirts from 7s. 6d.
Cape-de-chine in all shades and black
popular price 12s. 11d. Approval if desired

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS
and WASHING REQUISITES try
HUTTON & EDDISON
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

BLACKPOOL

TO LET
LARGE furnished rooms to let. Near
tram, sea, and golf links, dry and warm,
standing high on cliffs. Highly recom-
mended. DENBY, 54, Holmecliffe road,
Gynn Estate, Blackpool.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
JONES & WALTON, Spirella Corset Par-
lours, Blackpool. 3 STRONG LINES: "Genu-
ine Spirella Corsets," "Beacon Paper Pat-
terns," "Beacon Dressmaking Classes."

ST. ANNE'S
BOOTMAKERS
FOR reliable boots and shoes go to A.
STURCKETT, North Crescent, St. Anne's-
on-the-Sea.

MANCHESTER

DEPARTMENT STORES

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
By Appointment To Their Majesties The King and Queen
MILLINERY, COSTUMES, DRESSMAKING
LADIES' TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND GENERAL DRAPERY
Cabinet Furniture, Furnishing Draperies, Carpets,
Curtains, Decorations, Removals, Storage, Etc.
Illustrated Booklets Sent Post Free on Request
Deansgate, Manchester

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of
delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that
is made in HALF SIZES.
None Genuine
bearing this
Design
Sole Makers
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER
Sole Agents for U. S. A.
Messrs. BILL & CALDWELL, 743 and 745 Broadway, NEW YORK

TAILORS
H. MACBETH
(Son of Andrew Macbeth, Piccadilly, M/c)
LADIES' AND GENTS'
TAILOR
Suits from 50s., Costumes from 63s.
109, Hyde Rd., Gorton, Manchester

H. HARRISON, Ltd.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
Exclusive designs in high grade materials
for Winter wear.
81, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
New Suitings and Overcoatings
For autumn in immense variety
Only Finest Quality Goods Stocked
32, Spring Gardens, Manchester

TABLE SUPPLIES
Fish, Game, Poultry
All Kinds of Shellfish
AMBROSE & JOHN MILLER
4, 5 and 8, Victoria Market
Victoria Street
Phone—Manchester—2187 City

LAUNDRIES
Est. 1886 Tel. 1163 Didsbury
The Withington
Laundry
COTTON LANE
Withington, Manchester

ANTIQUES
Mrs. Henderson-White
ANTIQUARY FURNITURE
OLD CHINA
45, BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER

CABINET MAKER—UPHOLSTERER
J. LINDUP
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER
152A Wilmslow Rd., FALLOWFIELD

EDUCATIONAL
GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE—All commercial subjects; specialist
in handwriting; individual instruction to
each pupil; separate room for writing
specimens post free. 5, John Dalton St.,
Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
FOR GENTLEWOMEN. Six months pro-
ficiency course; English shorthand, typ-
ewriting and business training. Prospectus.
Miss Wilkinson, 45, Fountain St., Manchester

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HOYLE & CO.
Albion House, Spalland Rd.,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
Ladies Blouse
Specialists
Silk Shirts from 7s. 6d.
Cape-de-chine in all shades and black
popular price 12s. 11d. Approval if desired

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS
and WASHING REQUISITES try
HUTTON & EDDISON
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

BLACKPOOL

TO LET
LARGE furnished rooms to let. Near
tram, sea, and golf links, dry and warm,
standing high on cliffs. Highly recom-
mended. DENBY, 54, Holmecliffe road,
Gynn Estate, Blackpool.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
JONES & WALTON, Spirella Corset Par-
lours, Blackpool. 3 STRONG LINES: "Genu-
ine Spirella Corsets," "Beacon Paper Pat-
terns," "Beacon Dressmaking Classes."

ST. ANNE'S
BOOTMAKERS
FOR reliable boots and shoes go to A.
STURCKETT, North Crescent, St. Anne's-
on-the-Sea.

MANCHESTER

DEPARTMENT STORES

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
By Appointment To Their Majesties The King and Queen
MILLINERY, COSTUMES, DRESSMAKING
LADIES' TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND GENERAL DRAPERY
Cabinet Furniture, Furnishing Draperies, Carpets,
Curtains, Decorations, Removals, Storage, Etc.
Illustrated Booklets Sent Post Free on Request
Deansgate, Manchester

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of
delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that
is made in HALF SIZES.
None Genuine
bearing this
Design
Sole Makers
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER
Sole Agents for U. S. A.
Messrs. BILL & CALDWELL, 743 and 745 Broadway, NEW YORK

TAILORS
H. MACBETH
(Son of Andrew Macbeth, Piccadilly, M/c)
LADIES' AND GENTS'
TAILOR
Suits from 50s., Costumes from 63s.
109, Hyde Rd., Gorton, Manchester

H. HARRISON, Ltd.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
Exclusive designs in high grade materials
for Winter wear.
81, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
New Suitings and Overcoatings
For autumn in immense variety
Only Finest Quality Goods Stocked
32, Spring Gardens, Manchester

TABLE SUPPLIES
Fish, Game, Poultry
All Kinds of Shellfish
AMBROSE & JOHN MILLER
4, 5 and 8, Victoria Market
Victoria Street
Phone—Manchester—2187 City

LAUNDRIES
Est. 1886 Tel. 1163 Didsbury
The Withington
Laundry
COTTON LANE
Withington, Manchester

ANTIQUES
Mrs. Henderson-White
ANTIQUARY FURNITURE
OLD CHINA
45, BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER

CABINET MAKER—UPHOLSTERER
J. LINDUP
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER
152A Wilmslow Rd., FALLOWFIELD

EDUCATIONAL
GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE—All commercial subjects; specialist
in handwriting; individual instruction to
each pupil; separate room for writing
specimens post free. 5, John Dalton St.,
Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
FOR GENTLEWOMEN. Six months pro-
ficiency course; English shorthand, typ-
ewriting and business training. Prospectus.
Miss Wilkinson, 45, Fountain St., Manchester

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HOYLE & CO.
Albion House, Spalland Rd.,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
Ladies Blouse
Specialists
Silk Shirts from 7s. 6d.
Cape-de-chine in all shades and black
popular price 12s. 11d. Approval if desired

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS
and WASHING REQUISITES try
HUTTON & EDDISON
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

BLACKPOOL

TO LET
LARGE furnished rooms to let. Near
tram, sea, and golf links, dry and warm,
standing high on cliffs. Highly recom-
mended. DENBY, 54, Holmecliffe road,
Gynn Estate, Blackpool.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

DETROIT, MICH.

MUSIC

A "Pianola" Player-Piano

—Steinway, Stroud, Stuyvesant, Wheelock, Steck and Weber. Grands and uprights, \$550 up. Easy payments. Sold in Michigan ONLY by Grinnell Bros. SELECT ONE FOR YOUR HOME NOW—we'll hold for Christmas delivery.

GRINNELL BROS.

HEADQUARTERS, 243-247 WOODWARD AVENUE

BRANCH STORES: Adrian, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Escanaba, Flint, Hancock, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Healy Shops
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Presenting
Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

New Arrivals in
GOWNS
SUITS
MORNING and AFTER-
NOON FROCKS
are offered to our patrons
daily.
MODERATE PRICES.

NORBRO SHOP

Entire Second Floor of
the University Building
17 East Gd. River.

Women's Pretty Things
BLOUSES
CORSETS
PETTISKIRTS
LINGERIE
and other things to attract
fastidious women.
MODERATE PRICES.

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop

35 Grand River Ave., West
Dependable Merchandise
AT REASONABLE PRICES

MILTON CORSET SHOP
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY MME. MARIETTE
CORSETS 241 Woodward Avenue

JEWELERS

We Can
Serve You
Best Early
in the
Month and
Early in
the Day

WRIGHT, KAY & CO
JEWELERS

WOODWARD AVE. AT GRAND RIVER
DETROIT, MICH.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP
PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of
Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys'
clothing—the best in the world for the
money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River
and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROUSSY'S French Dyers, Cleaners, Est.
1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumage
garments dyed new shades. Gowns, gloves,
portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for
prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave.,
Phone Grand 4500.

PARIS

CLEANERS AND DYERS
1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

WALL PAPER

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO.
wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper
dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers,
burlaps, leather, grass cloth, mouldings.
68 Washington Blvd., Cherry 4133.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

R. GREENBERG
608 Woodward, Cor. Stinson.
Groceries, Meats, Delicatessen
Open Evenings. Grand 1541 J, 420.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home bak-
ing and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to
2:30 p. m., except Sundays, 3d floor Val-
pey Building, 213 Woodward Ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HIBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries
Sundries, Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2032

REAL ESTATE

BARCLAY—Single houses, build-
ing lots, acreage, loans, investments.
WHITE-BIRD CO., 616 Free Press bldg.
WATSON-ZUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
918 Majestic Bldg., Cherry 1901

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and
art mirrors. **HANNA & BROS.**, 306-7 David Whitney bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—By refined woman, position
as companion or attendant; will leave city;
best of references. 206 Park bldg., 82
Washington Blvd.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT
Desiring to place advertising in the
Monitor will receive prompt and care-
ful attention by dealing with the local
representative, **E. A. MORRIS**, 82
Washington Boulevard, DETROIT,
MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH.

MUSIC

CINCINNATI, O.

PIANOS AND VICTROLAS

PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY
Victrolas and
Records at
SHILLITO'S

because they are assured of first
class goods at low prices. Shillito's
do not send Victrolas or
Victor Records out on free trial.
"Free Trial" means a certain large
proportion being returned which you
or some one else buys, supposing they
are new.

The safe way is to buy from a
New Stock at Shillito's all the time.

VICTROLAS, \$15 to \$300
ELECTROLAS, \$250
Complete Stock of New Records
Our convenient terms make buy-
ing and paying worth while.

The John Shillito Co.
Victrola Department Fifth Floor
CINCINNATI

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Denton Co.
Distinctive Dress for Women & Children
ANNOUNCE
Reductions for Clearance
1/4 to 1/2 off regular prices.

Coats and Suits
Gowns Furs Frocks
Millinery

CORRESPONDENCE IS INVITED

RACE—AT SEVENTH

CINCINNATI
CORSET COMPANY
130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Telephone Canal 1341-L

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Useful
and always
appreciated
by the
Ladies.
The largest
assortment
of

Ladies' Purses
in
Leathers,
Velvets,
Silks.

BANKHARDT
TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS
RACE BELOW FIFTH
MEN'S APPAREL

FURNISHINGS—HATS
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
ANDERSON & BURKHARDT PRESIDENT
6-10-12 East Fourth Ave., Opposite Sunco
CLOTHIERS
BROWNING KING & CO.
Race and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
Quality at the Correct Price

LAUNDRIES
Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct

WHITE STAR
LAUNDRY CO.
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
PHONE CANAL 1333
1224 Vine St. Offices Peeble's Corner

The Walnut Hills
Laundry Company
1022-32 Foraker Ave., Walnut Hills
Phone N. 127
High Grade Launderers

CLEANERS AND DYERS
French Benzol Cleanery
CINCINNATI, OHIO
One of the largest and best equipped
establishments in the Middle West for
cleaning and dyeing all garments of per-
sonal wear and fabric domestic use.
We pay return parcel post. Ask us for
price list.

We solicit your patronage on the ground
of doing Better Dyeing and
DRY CLEANING
THE C. W. LOUGHEAD CO.
Gilbert and Windsor Sts.,
Phone North 27 Cincinnati, O.

FLORISTS
E. G. Hill Floral Co.
532-534 Race Street
CINCINNATI
Canal 1932-1933

FURNITURE
MITCHELL'S
Stock of Furniture, Draperies, Rugs, In-
terior Decorations and Wall Papers is
complete in every respect. Newest ideas,
exclusive designs, dependable goods at
Reasonable Prices. A visit will be ap-
preciated. 616-622 Race Street, CINCIN-
NATI, O.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
SHIRTS TO ORDER—Men's Furnishing
Goods. **THE LAURENCE & ANDERSON**
CO., 402 Main St.

CINCINNATI, O.

FURS



are splendid
to give as
Holiday
GIFTS

Select Furs from our large stock. We
buy raw pelts direct from the trapper.
We manufacture Fur Garments and
Fur Sets in this building.

We are in a position to give you splendid
values. Our Fur Department is but a
part of a large business, and we can, and
do, manufacture economically.

Hudson Black Lynx Sets—
\$5.98 to \$21
Jap Mink Sets—
\$15.98 to \$25
American Mink Sets—
\$24.50 to \$300
Hudson Seal Sets—
\$22.50 to \$75
Skunk-Raccoon Sets—
\$25 to \$50

Natural Raccoon Sets—
\$18.50 to \$40
Natural Skunk Sets—
\$25 to \$100
Red Fox Sets—
\$17.50 to \$100
Black Fox Sets—
\$25 to \$100
Tanpe Fox Sets—
\$29.50

London Smoke Dyed Fox
Sets—
\$100
Skunk-Opossum Sets—
\$25.50 to \$35
Children's Fur Sets—
\$1.49 to \$17.50
Children's Separate Muffs—
\$3.49 to \$10

The Mabley & Carey Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

FURS

REDLER'S RELIABILITY has set a standard in the
retail fur business of Cincinnati for the past 20 years.

The Redler label on Fur Apparel is insurance of
right merchandise at more than value of prices
REMODELING DONE AT REASONABLE PRICES

L. REDLER, 704 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

SHOES

Worn by More than Two Million Men

SAVE A DOLLAR
Newark Shoe

\$2.50
All Newark Shoes are made
by Goodyear Welt Method,
same as \$5, \$6 and \$7
shoes.

237 Styles
All Sizes
All Leathers

Newark Shoe Stores Co.
157 Stores in 97 Cities

CINCINNATI STORES
36 East Fifth Street. (North Side of
Fountain Square)

NEARBY STORES
Hamilton, Ohio—158 High Street.
Louisville, Ky.—209 S. 4th Street.
Dayton, Ohio—9 S. Main Street.

Springfield, Ohio—41 E. Main Street.
Columbus, Ohio—181 N. High Street.
Columbus, Ohio—173 S. High Street.

Patronize Your Nearest Newark Store—157 Stores in 97 Cities
or Write for Mail Order Style Booklet. Address
NEWARK SHOE STORES COMPANY, DEPT. A. BALTIMORE, MD.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Remember Your Friends

Relatives and the less fortunate ones at
Christmas time with gifts from the old re-
liable and favorite store of

The John Shillito Company

CINCINNATI

Cincinnati's Progressive Department
Store
THE FAIR COMPANY
We give and redeem surety coupons

DRESSMAKING

STEINAU—MAKER OF GOWNS
809 Anderson Building
Fifth and Race Streets

RUBBER GOODS

Useful Christmas Gifts
Hot Water Bottles, Air Cushions
Rubber Gloves and Aprons
Pullman Aprons, Tourist Cases
Rubber Stair Treads and Mats
Dolls, Toys, Balls for the Baby
"ALL-WEATHER" COATS
for men, women, boys and girls.
It's to your interest to
buy Rubber Goods at

Schaefer's
16 East Fourth St.
Opposite the Sinton

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATTERMANN'S
UP TO DATE
RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS
DRAPERIES

630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given

The Thayer-American

Pneumatic Co.
Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners
Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets
2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

ART SHOPS

CLOSSON'S
The stores that inspire
the joy of Gift Giving.
THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
On Fourth Street, Opp. Hotel Gibson

CINCINNATI, O.

FURS

are splendid
to give as
Holiday
GIFTS

Select Furs from our large stock. We
buy raw pelts direct from the trapper.
We manufacture Fur Garments and
Fur Sets in this building.

We are in a position to give you splendid
values. Our Fur Department is but a
part of a large business, and we can, and
do, manufacture economically.

Hudson Black Lynx Sets—
\$5.98 to \$21
Jap Mink Sets—
\$15.98 to \$25
American Mink Sets—
\$24.50 to \$300
Hudson Seal Sets—
\$22.50 to \$75
Skunk-Raccoon Sets—
\$25 to \$50

Natural Raccoon Sets—
\$18.50 to \$40
Natural Skunk Sets—
\$25 to \$100
Red Fox Sets—
\$17.50 to \$100
Black Fox Sets—
\$25 to \$100
Tanpe Fox Sets—
\$29.50

London Smoke Dyed Fox
Sets—
\$100
Skunk-Opossum Sets—
\$25.50 to \$35
Children's Fur Sets—
\$1.49 to \$17.50
Children's Separate Muffs—
\$3.49 to \$10

The Mabley & Carey Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

FURS

REDLER'S RELIABILITY has set a standard in the
retail fur business of Cincinnati for the past 20 years.

The Redler label on Fur Apparel is insurance of
right merchandise at more than value of prices
REMODELING DONE AT REASONABLE PRICES

L. REDLER, 704 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

SHOES

Worn by More than Two Million Men

SAVE A DOLLAR
Newark Shoe

\$2.50
All Newark Shoes are made
by Goodyear Welt Method,
same as \$5, \$6 and \$7
shoes.

237 Styles
All Sizes
All Leathers

Newark Shoe Stores Co.
157 Stores in 97 Cities

CINCINNATI STORES
36 East Fifth Street. (North Side of
Fountain Square)

NEARBY STORES
Hamilton, Ohio—158 High Street.
Louisville, Ky.—209 S. 4th Street.
Dayton, Ohio—9 S. Main Street.

Springfield, Ohio—41 E. Main Street.
Columbus, Ohio—181 N. High Street.
Columbus, Ohio—173 S. High Street.

Patronize Your Nearest Newark Store—157 Stores in 97 Cities
or Write for Mail Order Style Booklet. Address
NEWARK SHOE STORES COMPANY, DEPT. A. BALTIMORE, MD.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Remember Your Friends

Relatives and the less fortunate ones at
Christmas time with gifts from the old re-
liable and favorite store of

The John Shillito Company

CINCINNATI

Cincinnati's Progressive Department
Store
THE FAIR COMPANY
We give and redeem surety coupons

DRESSMAKING

STEINAU—MAKER OF GOWNS
809 Anderson Building
Fifth and Race Streets

RUBBER GOODS

Useful Christmas Gifts
Hot Water Bottles, Air Cushions
Rubber Gloves and Aprons
Pullman Aprons, Tourist Cases
Rubber Stair Treads and Mats
Dolls, Toys, Balls for the Baby
"ALL-WEATHER" COATS
for men, women, boys and girls.
It's to your interest to
buy Rubber Goods at

Schaefer's
16 East Fourth St.
Opposite the Sinton

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATTERMANN'S
UP TO DATE
RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS
DRAPERIES

630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given

The Thayer-American

Pneumatic Co.
Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners
Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets
2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

ART SHOPS

CLOSSON'S
The stores that inspire
the joy of Gift Giving.
THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
On Fourth Street, Opp. Hotel Gibson

TOPEKA, KANS.

TOPEKA, KANS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Mills Stores Company

—TOPEKA'S BEST STORE—
—TOPEKA, KANSAS—
The Store of the Christmas Spirit

SILK HOSIERY FOR GIFTS

—IN FANCY BOXES—Nothing more practical or daintier, nothing more pleasing.
—at \$1.00

Radnor "Honest Dollar" silk hose: a pure dye
silk stocking of good weight and fine texture,
with lisle tops, soles, heels and toes; black,
white and a full line of colors. **\$1.00**

"Wayne Knit" silk hose with all-silk tops,
double knit six inches down from the top, and
lisle heels, soles and toes—all sizes in **\$1.00**

"Hill" an absolutely smooth hose from top
to toe. The soles and heels are double knit; a
beautiful hose of excellent wearing qual-
ities—all sizes in black, only **\$1.00**

"Gold Stripes" silk hose, guaranteed not to
below the gold stripe. A good weight,
strongly reinforced hose in black, only
—at \$1.50

"Wayne Knit" heavy weight black silk hose
with lisle feet. The name "Wayne Knit" insures
very best quality, both in appearance
and wear—all sizes, black, only **\$1.50**

"McCallum" very fine, closely knit,
all-silk hose, strongly re-enforced: es-
pecially desirable for gift pur- **\$1.50**

posers; black and white. **\$1.50**
MAIL ORDERS FILLED—DELIVERY PREPAID

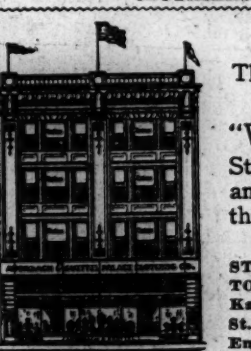


OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS VISITING IN TOPEKA

are invited to make this store their headquarters and avail themselves of the many
conveniences at their disposal. Parcels and suit cases may be left at the Free Check
Stand in Annex; there are Free Telephones; a Rest Room for women and children on
the second floor, and as good a lunch room and soda fountain as you can find in town
is located on the Annex Bridge. We refund railroad fares according to amount of pur-
chase and prepay parcel post charges to any point in the state on all except fragile
merchandise. **THE WARREN M. CROSBY CO.**

CLOTHIERS

CLOTHIERS



Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The Finest Clothing Store in the West calls your
attention to the fact that

"WE ARE READY FOR CHRISTMAS"
Stocks most comprehensive. Useful gifts carefully
and reasonably priced to please all. A visit to
this store will prove a pleasure. Lookers as wel-
come as buyers.

STORES:
TOPEKA, KANS.
Kansas City, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo. (Plymouth)
Emporia, Kansas.

Auerbach & Guettel
The Palace
CLOTHING CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; minimum 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEWELERS

Whitmore, Lynn & Alden Company

1335 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE APPROVED CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY

Pins, Rings, Scarf Pins and Cuff Buttons. Send for illustrations and prices. All jewelry sent by registered mail prepaid. Watches repaired by an exceptionally expert watchmaker.

M. Goldsmith & Son

Established 1873

1805 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

We are receiving the latest creations in JEWELRY for the coming holiday season.

JEWELERS

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS, Box Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc. A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN THINGS—Gassing globes, sun disk, bird baths, benches, J. H. CORNING, 620 15th St., N. W.

VICTROLAS

VICTROLAS

LET US PLACE AN
Aeolian-Vocalion
IN YOUR HOME CHRISTMAS

O. J. DeMott & Co.
13 & G Streets
WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Washington's Leading Department Store Since 1860
Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door
Efficient Mail Order Department

Thousands of
HOLIDAY GIFTS
The artistic—the practical—all of sterling quality.
King's Palace Department Store
810-16 Seventh Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Big Sale Is Now On
At the
JULIUS LANSBURGH
FURNITURE AND CARPET
COMPANY
519 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A splendid chance to buy Good Merchandise at Low Prices.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS
THE DUTCH INN
515 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.
SALADS Our Specialty

SHOES AND HOSIERY

SNYDER & LITTLE
SUCCESSORS TO
SNYDER & KIDD
Desirable Shoes and Hosiery
1211 F STREET, N. W.

SHOES

"BEND-EST," "FLORSHHEIM" and
"TRI-WEAR" Shoes for Men
WM. HARN & CO.'S
Three Reliable Shoe Houses
Cor. 7th and K
1914-1916 Pa. Ave. 533 Pa. Ave., S. E.
"RITE-POIN" Girls Shoes
"TRI-WEAR" Boys Shoes

STATIONERY

THE QUALITY OF YOUR
WEDDING STATIONERY
Is an index to the character of the function. We are authority on all kinds of Engraving. Mail Orders given prompt attention. Write for our prices. Address
DEPARTMENT C.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.,
727-29-31 Thirteenth Street, N. W.

Just the Thing for CHRISTMAS
Die Stamped Stationery (new process)—
1000 Stock Dies—Correspondence Cards—
Holiday Greetings. COLUMBIAN PTG.
CO., INC., 815 14th St. Main 4250.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

COPENHAVER
Society Engravers and Stationers
1521 CONN. AVE. Telephone North 475
THE STOCKETT-FISKE CO.
Tally, Place and Post Cards,
Individual Season's Greeting Cards
413-15 Ninth Street

TAILORS

J. W. CAMPBELL
HIGH CLASS TAILORING
Your Price
Suite 408 Real Estate Trust Building
14th and H St. N. W. Phone Main 5283

LADIES' TAILORS

A. BLEICHER, 2507 Champlain St., Cor.
Col. Road—Ladies' Tailor and Furrier.
Remodeling, cleaning, pressing, ladies' and
gents' suits. Call me. Col. 3485.

FLORISTS

THE FLOWER STORE
14th and Harvard Streets
Choice Cut Flowers and Decorative Work
Special attention to Phone orders
Columbia 677

FLOWERS

By Telegraph
Throughout the Civilized World
GUDE BROS. CO., 1214 F St., N. W.
Florists and Floral Decorators

GARAGES

**ELECTRIC GARAGE AND BATTERY
SERVICE STATION**
Vehicle, Ignition, Lighting, Starting
Batteries—Repairing and Recharging
STERRETT & FLEMING, Battery Experts
Champlain Ave. at Kalamazoo Road
Telephone North Fifty-Fifty

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U Sts.,
N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage space,
supplies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

AUTOMOBILES

Marwell "28" \$650.00. Phone N. 494 for
demonstration. Sales room and Service
Dept. 1321 14th St., N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Merchants desiring to place advertising
in the Monitor will receive prompt
attention by addressing the local
representative, F. E. SUMMY, 1623
B St., N. W. Tel. Main 4584.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For
Your
Musical
Needs



The Sanders & Stayman Co.
Charles & Fayette Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole Representative of The
STEINWAY PIANO and PIANOLAS
Complete stock of both Victor and
Columbia Instruments and Records.

PIANOS

Honesty and Right Living
MEANS CREDIT WITH US
MANN PIANO CO.
209 N. Liberty Street
Just opposite Gas Co.

HATTERS

JAS. H. LEVY OSCAR G. LEVY

The Hatterie Hat
THE HAT TO HAVE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE ST. EAST
One Door West of Light Street

TAYLOR
BALTIMORE
HATTERS
Agents for
DUNLAP CO. NEW YORK
CHRISTY & CO. LONDON
New Location 18 East Baltimore Street

SHOES

N. Kess' Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
We have a most helpful and efficient
Mail Order Dept. that can fit your
feet with proper footwear, no matter
where you live. Send for catalogue.
Orders shipped by prepaid parcel post
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
316 W. Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, 70c
Script Engraving, 1.25
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, 1.75
Solid Old English, 1.75
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, 35c
Shaded Old English, 35c

CORRECT ENGRAVING
AND FINE STATIONERY
The making of Wedding and
Social Invitations, Visiting
Cards and Stamped Paper is
our special work. Samples
upon request. J. C. ETT, So-
ciety Stationer.
311 N. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

PRINTING
GOOD PRINTING, reasonable prices.
THE C. C. GIESSE CO., 207 North Cal-
vert St. Call St. Paul 1111.

COAL
EMERSON & MORGAN
The Best Coal Obtainable
20 ST. PAUL STREET

BANKS
NATIONAL MARINE BANK
OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00
Surplus \$200,000.00
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Gay and Water Streets

BARBER SHOPS
FIDELITY BARBER SHOP
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

JOPLIN, MO.
COAL
High Grade Hard and Soft Coal
Actual weight and prompt delivery at
reasonable prices
NORRIS COAL COMPANY
925 Joplin Street. Phone 490

KALAMAZOO
CLEANING AND DYEING
For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try
"THE PARIS"
222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 157

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Advertisers may send advertising for
the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CARVER,
810 W. Main Street.

ROOMS WANTED
WANTED—By young business woman,
January 1, quiet, well-furnished room in
priv. fam.; ref. Add. L. 79, Monitor Office.

DENVER, COLO.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
OFFICE WORK wanted by middle-aged
man; experienced bookkeeper. Address F. E.
HARRINGTON, P. O. Box 280, Denver, Colo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
ROOMS TO LET
WANTED—Lady to share nicely fur-
nished, modern apartment, 184 Juneau ave.,
Apt. No. 4. Owner a teacher.

TAILORS



Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,

28 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at
reasonable prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
The VICTROLA brings the world's best music into
the home for every one to enjoy.
Come in and let us demonstrate the latest models. Prices
\$15.00 to \$300.00. Easy terms.

KRANZ-FINK TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
Chickering Piano Warehouses, 100 N. Charles St. at Fayette

LUNCH ROOMS
VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
211 Fayette St., Opposite Postoffice, BALTIMORE
Smithfield Virginia Hams Stuffed and Cooked Virginia Style
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
ONE OF THE LARGEST
Oriental and Domestic Rug
STORES IN THE SOUTH
A Select Stock Always on Show
McDOWELL & CO.
Estab. 1885 NEXT TO MASONIC TEMPLE, 217 N. Charles St.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

PLUMBING
E. R. PRUITT
Registered plumber, gas fitter, roofing,
spouting, stove and furnace work. Pratt
and Fulton sts. Telephone GIL 640-7.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ties—Gloves—Mufflers—Bath Robes and Gowns
The Quality Shop, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

DEMARTELLY & Co.
112 South Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA

INTERIOR DECORATORS

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
WOODWORK
FURNITURE
WALL PAPER
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
RUGS
Our representa-
tives are ever
ready to help you
solve any difficult
problem.



Reproduction
of a
Chippendale Chair, 1754

PICTURES AND FRAMES

ARTISTIC FRAMING
TOTTINGHAM ART SHOP
MRS. A. L. BARTLETT
1611 Chestnut Street
WALLACE CUTTING PICTURES
Framed Complete \$2.00 to \$5.00

PICTURES AND FRAMES

REGARDING A SPECIALTY
PICTURES
BRASS
POTTERY
GIFTS
GREETING CARDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

IVY
New Fall Models
Suitable to All Figures
Prices \$1.00 to \$15.00

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

511c and Muslin Underwear
511c Petticoats and Stockings
Negligees—Blouses

M. B. STEWART
Corner of Walnut and 13th Streets
1531 Chestnut Street (CORSETS ONLY)

Individual Gowns for All Occasions
TAILORING

Inook
3521 WALNUT STREET

Ladies' Tailoring
Dress-
making
Unusual Models
Prices Moderate.
1732 CHESTNUT ST.

Mrs. Julia F. Moses
CORSETIERE
1309 Walnut St. Tel. Walnut 4441

SHAMPOOING
Proper Cleansing of the Hair
HENRYETTE M. HOLT
1112 Chestnut St., Rm. 72. Tel. Walnut 7021

OFFICE SUPPLIES
The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK

Not cheap, but economical
It's not the cheap, inferior sort
that makes the whole family glad
when summer comes again. When
you order a ton of Cummings'
Coal you get 2240 pounds of clean,
hot Lehigh that burns well, leav-
ing little waste.
It's clean, hard and economical.

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

E. J. CUMMINGS
4 yards: Main Office, 413 N. 13th
CONFECTIONERY

Model "A" 2 oz. Capacity
Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity

E. Milton Dexter
1218 Spruce St., Philadelphia

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

Christmas Sweets, Cakes, Ices, Jellies, Candy
Est. 1866 1218 SPRUCE STREET

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on or around the bottom.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOLIDAY GIFTS

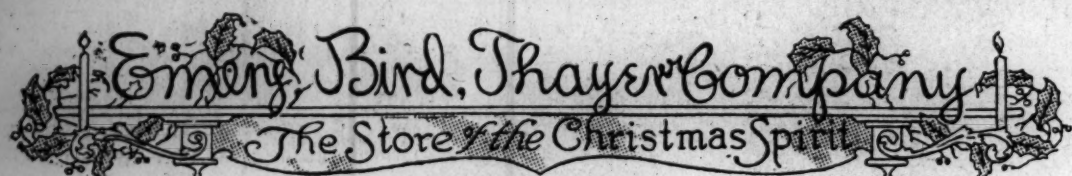
HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOLIDAY GIFTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



"In All the West No Other Store Quite Like This."
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Busy Days in Toyland—

Never-Stop
See-Saw

35c



Made entirely of metal. This toy can be made to go continuously by reversing the figures when they reach the bottom. Height 14 1/2 inches. Each, 35c.

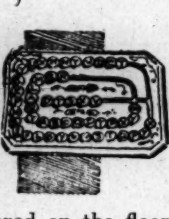


Character Dolls

Quaint little dolls that will make jolly companions. They have unbreakable heads and smiling countenances. Some are dressed in romper suits and others in dresses. 13 inches high. Each, \$1.00.

Spelling
Boards

75c



It is surprising how quickly a child will learn to read from these boards. The letters cannot become mislaid and scattered on the floor—which is an advantage. Price 75c.

Windmills 25c



25 inches high. Wheel, 7 inches in diameter. Decorated in red, white and blue enamel. Each packed in a box with full instructions for assembling. Each, 25c.

Note: We will store free of charge any purchases made now and deliver them on the day requested. Mail orders carefully filled.



The "Lilliputian" Hand Car

Spur gear drive. Steel frame and propelling handle. Wood cross handle. Color of frame red. Wheels green, enameled and baked. \$2.98.

Peter Rabbit

and all his little friends from the Bed-time Stories go to make up this amusing game that little children love. Complete it sells at \$1.00.

HARZFELD'S PARISIAN
The Store of Useful Christmas Gifts

Main Street—PETTICOAT LANE—Main Street

Direct Particular Attention to the Completeness of Their Assortments of

Useful Christmas Gifts

Silk Blouses, Gloves, Silk Hosiery, Silk Petticoats, Paradise Plumes, Corsage Bouquets, Kimonos, Negligees, Furs, Angora and Silk Sweaters, Scarfs, Hair Ornaments and Beauty Requisites.

IN DAINTY HARZFELD
GIFT BOXES

For Gifts, for personal use, and for the young girl starting her "Hope Box," we are showing a wide assortment of

CEDAR CHESTS AND BOXES

Genuine red cedar, plain or copper trimmed; all sizes, ranging in price from 9.00 to 25.00

LIGHTING FIXTURES

LIGHTING FIXTURES



Beautiful Electroliers

We intend that every transaction shall be satisfactory to each customer; that it may be a real pleasure for him to extend his patronage. Special attention given to church lighting and large auditoriums.

WESTERN CHANDELIER COMPANY
1334 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
H. GOODFARB. A. JACOBSON.

REAL ESTATE

FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ESTATES MANAGED

1213 Waldheim Bldg. Both tels. M-1787

JEWELERS

Fuhrman Bros.
Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty.
108 E. 10th St.

STORAGE

THE SIGN
A.B.C.
OF DISTINCTION
Eighth St. and Tremont Av. Fireproof Storage

Quality Service

Our Object

Moving

Packing

Buy Your
"Gifts for
Him"

where he would buy them
were he to make
the selections
himself.

Wool Brothers

1020-22-24-26 Walnut

KANSAS CITY

MARK CROSS NOVELTIES
HERE ONLY
IN THIS CITY.

GROCERS

COME OR PHONE TO

Guernsey & Murray

Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods
Delicatessen and Candies.

Courteous treatment, unexcelled service.
Charge accounts solicited.

Hyde Park Store Main Store
3945-45 Main St. 1005-6 Grand Av.

Country Club Store
51st and McGee

KEENEY & KEEVER

Groceries and Meats

4503 TROOST AVENUE

Home Phone So. 414 Bell Phone So. 2202

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

GEO. M. DUNKLE

SALESMAN

Hoover Electric Sweeper, Eden Electric

Washing and Wringing Machine.

Home Phone No. 5322.

HOTELS

THE MONTAGUE

412 West Eleventh Street

European; Rooms single or en suite.

Reasonable rates. Conv. to street cars.

Walking distance of shops and theatres.

INSURANCE

Dependable Insurance

Service That Really Serves

LYLE STEPHENSON, The Insurer

Remember, 10th St. Entrance, B. A. Long

Building. Phone NOW Main 1185

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.

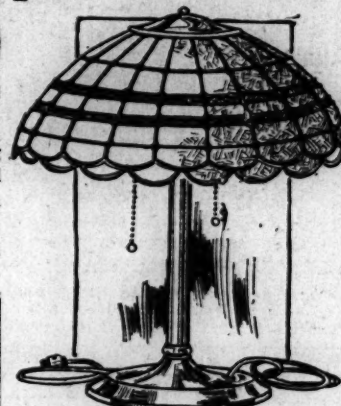
"Factory to Fireside"

Terms if desired

1222-26 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Electric Lamps for Gifts

\$5 to \$10 Electric
Reading Lamps, \$3.50
special for gifts at



PORTABLE brass Electric Reading
Lamps. Made with assorted colored
shades which fold like an umbrella. A
most desirable gift; with silk shades, \$5;
cretonne shades, \$2.98, and with satin
shades at \$3.50.

Reading Lamps, \$2.98 to \$10
Portable mahogany Electric Reading
Lamps, with beautifully colored silk
shades, some with fringe to match.
Regular \$5 to \$15 Lamps at \$2.98, \$7.50
and \$10.



\$5 Reading Lamps, \$2.98

Mission style Reading Lamps for gas or electric;
made with beautiful green art glass shades.
Each \$2.98.

\$17.50 Lamps, \$12.50

Electric, with two
lights, pull chain sockets
and art glass shades. Each

\$20 Lamps, \$15

Electric, with beauti-
fully colored art glass
shades. Heavy brass body. \$15
Each \$6.50

Jones—Main St., Second Floor

ORDER BY MAIL

THE JONES STORE CO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Hadden-Woodin

218 East Eleventh Street

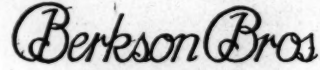
Opposite Hotel Kupper

STREET DRESSES
"SEMI EVENING" GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS
EVENING GOWNS

Millinery Suits Coats

218 East Eleventh Street

Opposite Hotel Kupper



Berkson Bros

1108-1110 Main Street

The Season's Most Authoritative

Modes in

SUITS, COATS,

SKIRTS, WAISTS,

STREET DRESSES

EVENING GOWNS

FURS AND MILLINERY

Correspondence invited.

KERR'S CORSET SHOP

303 Lillis Bldg., Cor. 11th and Walnut Sts.

A variety of the latest improved Corset

Models in Back Lace. Prices \$1 to \$20.

La Camille Front Lace Corsets a Specialty.

Prices \$2 to \$25.

MILLINERY

Egner

\$5 and \$10 Hats a Specialty

We Do Remodeling

216 East 11th St.

Home Phone 6009 Main

TAILORS

E. B. SILKWOOD, TAILOR

107 East 10th St.

Home Phone Main 3930

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Take Elevator Save \$5 to \$10

\$18, \$20 and \$25 Silk-Lined \$15

Suits and Overcoats

It's the new plan of 2nd Floor Clothes Selling, which
eliminates high GROUND FLOOR RENTS, DELIVER-
IES, CREDIT ACCOUNTS and hundreds of SUPER-
FLUOUS EXPENSES—and YOU save the difference.

Jamerson Clothes Shops

HATS—ALL STYLES

\$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH

HAT CO.

327 WALNUT ST.

(Opp. Commerce Building)

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA

CLOTHES

CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

KANSAS CITY

3442-44 Brooklyn

Parcel Post orders given prompt attention

HAT CLEANERS

NATIONAL HAT CO.

HAT CLEANING

Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked

210 E. 8TH STREET

H. Phone M-4749

CLEANERS AND DYERS

COUNTRY CLUB

Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.

WESTPORT and BROADWAY

"We Please Exacting Patrons."

Phone South 2028

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.

Latest Novelties. Greatest Values.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAIRDRESSERS

Lemmon Hair Shop

Permanent Wave

251 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

PRINTING

Tiernan Dart
Printing Co.

CATALOGUE WORK

PRINTING

BLANK BOOKS

BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street

Kansas City, Missouri

SAVE ON YOUR PRINTING

Special prices on office stationery, office
and factory forms, salesmen's order blanks,
bills, etc., etc. GENERAL OFFICE-
PRINTING CO. Home Phone Main 926.

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material

and best workmen to be had, together with

quick service, produce the quality in our

KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our

enormous business. Send for price list

and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

FLORESTA

A. J. M. FLORESTA

N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.

Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices rea-

sonable. Both telephones Main 3988.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY

Desiring to place advertising in the

Monitor will receive prompt and care-

ful attention by dealing with the local

representative.

N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.

Both phones Main 3853

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ACCOUNTANTS

NORMAN L. TROMANHAUSER

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

303 Commerce Building

Blouses Make Excellent Gifts



(C-C) Blouse of
embroidered net,
cape effect; long
sleeves; comes in
flesh and white,
\$1.95.

(C-D) Blouse of Spanish
lace, trimmed in embroi-
dered Georgette; lace
sleeves and roll collar,
\$5.00.

(C-E) Heavily embroi-
dered lace design, finished
with messaline cuffs and
collar, \$5.00.

"Complete Outfitters to the Feminine"
Thru to
1113-1115 MAIN

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114
WALNUT

1112-1114

BUYERS' GUIDE TO THE PRICES OF QUALITY

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON

A BIG assortment of fascinating Christmas Cards and Gifts. Also Greeting Cards for all occasions. Artists' Materials, Children's Novelties, Kindergarten Goods. MISS J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at HARRY, BEALE & CO., 106-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ALFRED B. BROWN, Merchant Tailor, 324 Phillips Bldg., 120 Tremont St. Tel. FOLL 1742

BEFORE deciding on Furs, Rugs, etc., see HENRY V. FOLLARD, 120 Tremont St. Considerable saving and satisfactory results assured. Formerly at Faine's.

BIBLES - Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 19 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bowdoin St.

BOOKBINDING, edition and job work, leather and cloth. HYDE PARK BINDERY, 7 Reddy Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamels Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., Boston. Tel. 2615.

CARPET BEATING - Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury.

CARPET AND RUG WASHERS, Repairers. COLGATE SERVICE CO., 300-302, 304-306, 308-310, 312-314, 316-318, 320-322, 324-326, 328-330, 332-334, 336-338, 340-342, 344-346, 348-350, 352-354, 356-358, 360-362, 364-366, 368-370, 372-374, 376-378, 380-382, 384-386, 388-390, 392-394, 396-398, 400-402, 404-406, 408-410, 412-414, 416-418, 420-422, 424-426, 428-430, 432-434, 436-438, 440-442, 444-446, 448-450, 452-454, 456-458, 460-462, 464-466, 468-470, 472-474, 476-478, 480-482, 484-486, 488-490, 492-494, 496-498, 500-502, 504-506, 508-510, 512-514, 516-518, 520-522, 524-526, 528-530, 532-534, 536-538, 540-542, 544-546, 548-550, 552-554, 556-558, 560-562, 564-566, 568-570, 572-574, 576-578, 580-582, 584-586, 588-590, 592-594, 596-598, 600-602, 604-606, 608-610, 612-614, 616-618, 620-622, 624-626, 628-630, 632-634, 636-638, 640-642, 644-646, 648-650, 652-654, 656-658, 660-662, 664-666, 668-670, 672-674, 676-678, 680-682, 684-686, 688-690, 692-694, 696-698, 700-702, 704-706, 708-710, 712-714, 716-718, 720-722, 724-726, 728-730, 732-734, 736-738, 740-742, 744-746, 748-750, 752-754, 756-758, 760-762, 764-766, 768-770, 772-774, 776-778, 780-782, 784-786, 788-790, 792-794, 796-798, 800-802, 804-806, 808-810, 812-814, 816-818, 820-822, 824-826, 828-830, 832-834, 836-838, 840-842, 844-846, 848-850, 852-854, 856-858, 860-862, 864-866, 868-870, 872-874, 876-878, 880-882, 884-886, 888-890, 892-894, 896-898, 900-902, 904-906, 908-910, 912-914, 916-918, 920-922, 924-926, 928-930, 932-934, 936-938, 940-942, 944-946, 948-950, 952-954, 956-958, 960-962, 964-966, 968-970, 972-974, 976-978, 980-982, 984-986, 988-990, 992-994, 996-998, 1000-1002, 1004-1006, 1008-1010, 1012-1014, 1016-1018, 1020-1022, 1024-1026, 1028-1030, 1032-1034, 1036-1038, 1040-1042, 1044-1046, 1048-1050, 1052-1054, 1056-1058, 1060-1062, 1064-1066, 1068-1070, 1072-1074, 1076-1078, 1080-1082, 1084-1086, 1088-1090, 1092-1094, 1096-1098, 1100-1102, 1104-1106, 1108-1110, 1112-1114, 1116-1118, 1120-1122, 1124-1126, 1128-1130, 1132-1134, 1136-1138, 1140-1142, 1144-1146, 1148-1150, 1152-1154, 1156-1158, 1160-1162, 1164-1166, 1168-1170, 1172-1174, 1176-1178, 1180-1182, 1184-1186, 1188-1190, 1192-1194, 1196-1198, 1200-1202, 1204-1206, 1208-1210, 1212-1214, 1216-1218, 1220-1222, 1224-1226, 1228-1230, 1232-1234, 1236-1238, 1240-1242, 1244-1246, 1248-1250, 1252-1254, 1256-1258, 1260-1262, 1264-1266, 1268-1270, 1272-1274, 1276-1278, 1280-1282, 1284-1286, 1288-1290, 1292-1294, 1296-1298, 1300-1302, 1304-1306, 1308-1310, 1312-1314, 1316-1318, 1320-1322, 1324-1326, 1328-1330, 1332-1334, 1336-1338, 1340-1342, 1344-1346, 1348-1350, 1352-1354, 1356-1358, 1360-1362, 1364-1366, 1368-1370, 1372-1374, 1376-1378, 1380-1382, 1384-1386, 1388-1390, 1392-1394, 1396-1398, 1400-1402, 1404-1406, 1408-1410, 1412-1414, 1416-1418, 1420-1422, 1424-1426, 1428-1430, 1432-1434, 1436-1438, 1440-1442, 1444-1446, 1448-1450, 1452-1454, 1456-1458, 1460-1462, 1464-1466, 1468-1470, 1472-1474, 1476-1478, 1480-1482, 1484-1486, 1488-1490, 1492-1494, 1496-1498, 1500-1502, 1504-1506, 1508-1510, 1512-1514, 1516-1518, 1520-1522, 1524-1526, 1528-1530, 1532-1534, 1536-1538, 1540-1542, 1544-1546, 1548-1550, 1552-1554, 1556-1558, 1560-1562, 1564-1566, 1568-1570, 1572-1574, 1576-1578, 1580-1582, 1584-1586, 1588-1590, 1592-1594, 1596-1598, 1600-1602, 1604-1606, 1608-1610, 1612-1614, 1616-1618, 1620-1622, 1624-1626, 1628-1630, 1632-1634, 1636-1638, 1640-1642, 1644-1646, 1648-1650, 1652-1654, 1656-1658, 1660-1662, 1664-1666, 1668-1670, 1672-1674, 1676-1678, 1680-1682, 1684-1686, 1688-1690, 1692-1694, 1696-1698, 1700-1702, 1704-1706, 1708-1710, 1712-1714, 1716-1718, 1720-1722, 1724-1726, 1728-1730, 1732-1734, 1736-1738, 1740-1742, 1744-1746, 1748-1750, 1752-1754, 1756-1758, 1760-1762, 1764-1766, 1768-1770, 1772-1774, 1776-1778, 1780-1782, 1784-1786, 1788-1790, 1792-1794, 1796-1798, 1800-1802, 1804-1806, 1808-1810, 1812-1814, 1816-1818, 1820-1822, 1824-1826, 1828-1830, 1832-1834, 1836-1838, 1840-1842, 1844-1846, 1848-1850, 1852-1854, 1856-1858, 1860-1862, 1864-1866, 1868-1870, 1872-1874, 1876-1878, 1880-1882, 1884-1886, 1888-1890, 1892-1894, 1896-1898, 1900-1902, 1904-1906, 1908-1910, 1912-1914, 1916-1918, 1920-1922, 1924-1926, 1928-1930, 1932-1934, 1936-1938, 1940-1942, 1944-1946, 1948-1950, 1952-1954, 1956-1958, 1960-1962, 1964-1966, 1968-1970, 1972-1974, 1976-1978, 1980-1982, 1984-1986, 1988-1990, 1992-1994, 1996-1998, 2000-2002, 2004-2006, 2008-2010, 2012-2014, 2016-2018, 2020-2022, 2024-2026, 2028-2030, 2032-2034, 2036-2038, 2040-2042, 2044-2046, 2048-2050, 2052-2054, 2056-2058, 2060-2062, 2064-2066, 2068-2070, 2072-2074, 2076-2078, 2080-2082, 2084-2086, 2088-2090, 2092-2094, 2096-2098, 2100-2102, 2104-2106, 2108-2110, 2112-2114, 2116-2118, 2120-2122, 2124-2126, 2128-2130, 2132-2134, 2136-2138, 2140-2142, 2144-2146, 2148-2150, 2152-2154, 2156-2158, 2160-2162, 2164-2166, 2168-2170, 2172-2174, 2176-2178, 2180-2182, 2184-2186, 2188-2190, 2192-2194, 2196-2198, 2200-2202, 2204-2206, 2208-2210, 2212-2214, 2216-2218, 2220-2222, 2224-2226, 2228-2230, 2232-2234, 2236-2238, 2240-2242, 2244-2246, 2248-2250, 2252-2254, 2256-2258, 2260-2262, 2264-2266, 2268-2270, 2272-2274, 2276-2278, 2280-2282, 2284-2286, 2288-2290, 2292-2294, 2296-2298, 2300-2302, 2304-2306, 2308-2310, 2312-2314, 2316-2318, 2320-2322, 2324-2326, 2328-2330, 2332-2334, 2336-2338, 2340-2342, 2344-2346, 2348-2350, 2352-2354, 2356-2358, 2360-2362, 2364-2366, 2368-2370, 2372-2374, 2376-2378, 2380-2382, 2384-2386, 2388-2390, 2392-2394, 2396-2398, 2400-2402, 2404-2406, 2408-2410, 2412-2414, 2416-2418, 2420-2422, 2424-2426, 2428-2430, 2432-2434, 2436-2438, 2440-2442, 2444-2446, 2448-2450, 2452-2454, 2456-2458, 2460-2462, 2464-2466, 2468-2470, 2472-2474, 2476-2478, 2480-2482, 2484-2486, 2488-2490, 2492-2494, 2496-2498, 2500-2502, 2504-2506, 2508-2510, 2512-2514, 2516-2518, 2520-2522, 2524-2526, 2528-2530, 2532-2534, 2536-2538, 2540-2542, 2544-2546, 2548-2550, 2552-2554, 2556-2558, 2560-2562, 2564-2566, 2568-2570, 2572-2574, 2576-2578, 2580-2582, 2584-2586, 2588-2590, 2592-2594, 2596-2598, 2600-2602, 2604-2606, 2608-2610, 2612-2614, 2616-2618, 2620-2622, 2624-2626, 2628-2630, 2632-2634, 2636-2638, 2640-2642, 2644-2646, 2648-2650, 2652-2654, 2656-2658, 2660-2662, 2664-2666, 2668-2670, 2672-2674, 2676-2678, 2680-2682, 2684-2686, 2688-2690, 2692-2694, 2696-2698, 2700-2702, 2704-2706, 2708-2710, 2712-2714, 2716-2718, 2720-2722, 2724-2726, 2728-2730, 2732-2734, 2736-2738, 2740-2742, 2744-2746, 2748-2750, 2752-2754, 2756-2758, 2760-2762, 2764-2766, 2768-2770, 2772-2774, 2776-2778, 2780-2782, 2784-2786, 2788-2790, 2792-2794, 2796-2798, 2800-2802, 2804-2806, 2808-2810, 2812-2814, 2816-2818, 2820-2822, 2824-2826, 2828-2830, 2832-2834, 2836-2838, 2840-2842, 2844-2846, 2848-2850, 2852-2854, 2856-2858, 2860-2862, 2864-2866, 2868-2870, 2872-2874, 2876-2878, 2880-2882, 2884-2886, 2888-2890, 2892-2894, 2896-2898, 2900-2902, 2904-2906, 2908-2910, 2912-2914, 2916-2918, 2920-2922, 2924-2926, 2928-2930, 2932-2934, 2936-2938, 2940-2942, 2944-2946, 2948-2950, 2952-2954, 2956-2958, 2960-2962, 2964-2966, 2968-2970, 2972-2974, 2976-2978, 2980-2982, 2984-2986, 2988-2990, 2992-2994, 2996-2998, 3000-3002, 3004-3006, 3008-3010, 3012-3014, 3016-3018, 3020-3022, 3024-3026, 3028-3030, 3032-3034, 3036-3038, 3040-3042, 3044-3046, 3048-3050, 3052-3054, 3056-3058, 3060-3062, 3064-3066, 3068-3070, 3072-3074, 3076-3078, 3080-3082, 3084-3086, 3088-3090, 3092-3094, 3096-3098, 3100-3102, 3104-3106, 3108-3110, 3112-3114, 3116-3118, 3120-3122, 3124-3126, 3128-3130, 3132-3134, 3136-3138, 3140-3142, 3144-3146, 3148-3150, 3152-3154, 3156-3158, 3160-3162, 3164-3166, 3168-3170, 3172-3174, 3176-3178, 3180-3182, 3184-3186, 3188-3190, 3192-3194, 3196-3198, 3200-3202, 3204-3206, 3208-3210, 3212-3214, 3216-3218, 3220-3222, 3224-3226, 3228-3230, 3232-3234, 3236-3238, 3240-3242, 3244-3246, 3248-3250, 3252-3254, 3256-3258, 3260-3262, 3264-3266, 3268-3270, 3272-3274, 3276-3278, 3280-3282, 3284-3286, 3288-3290, 3292-3294, 3296-3298, 3300-3302, 3304-3306, 3308-3310, 3312-3314, 3316-3318, 3320-3322, 3324-3326, 3328-3330, 3332-3334, 3336-3338, 3340-3342, 3344-3346, 3348-3350, 3352-3354, 3356-3358, 3360-3362, 3364-3366, 3368-3370, 3372-3374, 3376-3378, 3380-3382, 3384-3386, 3388-3390, 3392-3394, 3396-3398, 3400-3402, 3404-3406, 3408-3410, 3412-3414, 3416-3418, 3420-3422, 3424-3426, 3428-3430, 3432-3434, 3436-3438, 3440-3442, 3444-3446, 3448-3450, 3452-3454, 3456-3458, 3460-3462, 3464-3466, 3468-3470, 3472-3474, 3476-3478, 3480-3482, 3484-3486, 3488-3490, 3492-3494, 3496-3498, 3500-3502, 3504-3506, 3508-3510, 3512-3514, 3516-3518, 3520-3522, 3524-3526, 3528-3530, 3532-3534, 3536-3538, 3540-3542, 3544-3546, 3548-3550, 3552-3554, 3556-3558, 3560-3562, 3564-3566, 3568-3570, 3572-3574, 3576-3578, 3580-3582, 3584-3586, 3588-3590, 3592-3594, 3596-3598, 3600-3602, 3604-3606, 3608-3610, 3612-3614, 3616-3618, 3620-3622, 3624-3626, 3628-3630, 3632-3634, 3636-3638, 3640-3642, 3644-3646, 3648-3650, 3652-3654, 3656-3658, 3660-3662, 3664-3666, 3668-3670, 3672-3674, 3676-3678, 3680-3682, 3684-3686, 3688-3690, 3692-3694, 3696-3698, 3700-3702, 3704-3706, 3708-3710, 3712-3714, 3716-3718, 3720-3722, 3724-3726, 3728-3730, 3732-3734, 3736-3738, 3740-3742, 3744-3746, 3748-3750, 3752-3754, 3756-3758, 3760-3762, 3764-3766, 3768-3770, 3772-3774, 3776-3778, 3780-3782, 3784-3786, 3788-3790, 3792-3794, 3796-3798, 3800-3802, 3804-3806, 3808-3810, 3812-3814, 3816-3818, 3820-3822, 3824-3826, 3828-3830, 3832-3834, 3836-3838, 3840-3842, 3844-3846, 3848-3850, 3852-3854, 3856-3858, 3860-3862, 3864-3866, 3868-3870, 3872-3874, 3876-3878, 3880-3882, 3884-3886, 3888-3890, 3892-3894, 3896-3898, 3900-3902, 3904-3906, 3908-3910, 3912-3914, 3916-3918, 3920-3922, 3924-3926, 3928-3930, 3932-3934, 3936-3938, 3940-3942, 3944-3946, 3948-3950, 3952-3954, 3956-3958, 3960-3962, 3964-3966, 3968-3970, 3972-3974, 3976-3978, 3980-3982, 3984-3986, 3988-3990, 3992-3994, 3996-3998, 4000-4002, 4004-4006, 4008-4010, 4012-4014, 4016-4018, 4020-4022, 4024-4026, 4028-4030, 4032-4034, 4036-4038, 4040-4042, 4044-4046, 4048-4050, 4052-4054, 4056-4058, 4060-4062, 4064-4066, 4068-4070, 4072-4074, 4076-4078, 4080-4082, 4084-4086, 4088-4090, 4092-4094, 4096-4098, 4100-4102, 4104-4106, 4108-4110, 4112-4114, 4116-4118, 4120-4122, 4124-4126, 4128-4130, 4132-4134, 4136-4138, 4140-4142, 4144-4146, 4148-4150, 4152-4154, 4156-4158, 4160-4162, 4164-4166, 4168-4170, 4172-4174, 4176-4178, 4180-4182, 4184-4186, 4188-4190, 4192-4194, 4196-4198, 4200-4202, 4204-4206, 4208-4210, 4212-4214, 4216-4218, 4220-4222, 4224-4226, 4228-4230, 4232-4234, 4236-4238, 4240-4242, 4244-4246, 4248-4250, 4252-4254, 4256-4258, 4260-4262, 4264-4266, 4268-4270, 4272-4274, 4276-4278, 4280-4282, 4284-4286, 4288-4290, 4292-4294, 4296-4298, 4300-4302, 4304-4306, 4308-4310, 4312-4314, 4316-4318, 4320-4322, 4324-4326, 4328-4330, 4332-4334, 4336-4338, 4340-4342, 4344-4346, 4348-4350, 4352-4354, 4356-4358, 4360-4362, 4364-4366, 4368-4370, 4372-4374, 4376-4378, 4380-4382, 4384-4386, 4388-4390, 4392-4394, 4396-4398, 4400-4402, 4404-4406, 4408-4410, 4412-4414, 4416-4418, 4420-4422, 4424-4426, 4428-4430, 4432-4434, 4436-4438, 4440-4442, 4444-4446, 4448-4450, 4452-4454, 4456-4458, 4460-4462, 4464-4466, 4468-4470, 4472-4474, 4476-4478, 4480-4482, 4484-4486, 4488-4490, 4492-4494, 4496-4498, 4500-4502, 4504-4506, 4508-4510, 4512-4514, 4516-4518, 4520-4522, 4524-4526, 4528-4530, 4532-4534, 4536-4538, 4540-4542, 4544-4546, 4548-4550, 4552-4554, 4556-4558, 4560-4562, 4564-4566, 4568-4570, 4572-4574, 4576-4578, 4580-4582, 4584-4586, 4588-4590, 4592-4594, 4596-4598, 4600-4602, 4604-4606, 4608-4610, 4612-4614, 4616-4618, 4620-4622, 4624

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR BUT STEADY IN TONE

Wire Service From New York
Interfered With by Weather
Conditions—Local List Quiet
and Little Changed

On account of last night's weather conditions wire service from New York was almost at a standstill this morning and therefore there was no stock ticker service for some time after 10 a. m., the official opening time of the New York stock exchange.

The local market was very quiet in the first few minutes and price changes were generally small, and mixed gains and losses prevailed. Boston trading felt the lack of New York leadership and connection to some extent. United Shoe common sold ex-dividend of 50 cents and was relatively firm.

When stock quotations were finally received from New York prices were fractionally firmer than yesterday's closings in many cases. Studebaker was strong, but Rock Island continued heavy. There was considerable irregularity again.

At the end of the first half hour both the New York and Boston markets were about steady.

Toward midday the tone of both New York and Boston markets became stronger. Texas Company which closed last night at 21 1/2 opened at 21 1/4 this morning and then receded more than a point. Studebaker was up 1/4 at the opening at 107. It moved up to 108 and then declined more than a point. American Beet Sugar opened up 1/4 at 70 1/4 and advanced to 71 before midday. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 17 1/4 and sold well above 180. Chesapeake & Ohio was up 1/4 at the opening at 62 1/2 and improved a good fraction further. Rock Island was weak. After opening off 1/4 at 16 1/4 it rose to 16 1/2 and then dropped a point.

American Zinc opened off 1/4 on the local exchange at 63 1/2 and then rose well above 65. Butte & Superior opened off 1/4 at 70 1/4 and advanced more than a point further. United Fruit moved up a point above last night's closing to 14 1/2 before midday.

A big jump in Texas Company featured the early afternoon trading in New York. Guggenheim, American Smelting and California Petroleum also were strong. Trinity had a good gain on the local exchange. Wire service was still very much restricted at the beginning of the last hour. The quotations came from New York in a roundabout way and only spasmodically but those that did come through showed a strong tone.

Large blocks of International Mercantile Marine came out in the afternoon in New York at rapidly advancing prices.

STANDING OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, including the Old Colony Trust Company, are appended:

	Legal	Actual	Legal	Actual
Union	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Old Boston	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Fourth-Atlantic	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Merchants	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Second	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Shawmut	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Webster & Atlas	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bay State	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
First	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Security	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Commercial	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Old Colony	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Average	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

Average legal reserve is 2 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 1 per cent lower than a week ago. One of the 12 banks is stronger than last week in legal reserve and four in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, compared with none below last week.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMPARED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—Mr. Runciman gives the following figures of excess of imports over exports of merchandise in to the United Kingdom:

	1914	1915
January	2,067,000	2,278,000
June	9,653,000	33,334,000
July	7,145,000	31,497,000
August	18,712,000	29,734,000
September	13,058,000	30,421,000
October	15,498,000	28,661,000

CHARTER RATES HIGH

As high as \$3 a ton has been paid for freight on coal on steamer from Newport News to Portland, Me., the highest rate since the civil war. The highest rate paid in the big strike of 1902 and 1903 was \$2.50 per ton.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU. Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday fair.

WASHINGTON.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Snow and colder tonight and probably Wednesday fair.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 32.0; 10 a. m. 34.0; 12 noon 34.0; 2 p. m. 33.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:03; High water, 5:30 a. m.; 5:51 p. m.; Length of day, 9:08; Moon sets, 9:22 a. m.; LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 4:43 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 1/2
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
Al-Chal Mfg Co.	31 3/4	32	31 3/4	32
Al-Chal Cop.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
Am Ag Chem	71	71 1/4	71	71 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	70 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4
Am B S & Fyct	105	105	105	105
Am Can	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Am Can pf	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Am Car Fy	79	80 1/4	79	80 1/4
Am Coal Prod	151	151	151	151
Am Express	127 1/4	127 3/4	127 1/4	127 3/4
Am H & L	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am H & L pf	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am Ice See Co.	26 1/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
Am Linseed Oil	22	22	22	22
Am Linseed pf	39 1/2	42 1/4	39 1/2	42
Am Locomotive	69 1/4	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 3/4
Am Loco pf	101 1/4	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 3/4
Am Smelting	97 1/4	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 3/4
Am Smelting pf	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 1/4	110 3/4
Am Steel Fy	61 1/4	62	61 1/4	62
Am Sugar	116	116 1/4	116	116 1/4
Am Sugar pf	118 1/4	118 3/4	118 1/4	118 3/4
Am Woolen	128 1/4	128 3/4	128 1/4	128 3/4
Am Woolen pf	48 1/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 3/4
Anaconda	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4
Atchafalpa	106	106 1/4	106	106 1/4
Atchafalpa pf	106 1/4	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 3/4
Bald Loco	113	113 1/4	113	113 1/4
Balt & Ohio	92 1/4	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 3/4
Balt & Ohio pf	77 1/4	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 3/4
Butte & Super	34 1/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Beth Steel	450	450	450	450
Beth Steel pf	150	150	150	150
Brooklyn R T	88 1/4	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 3/4
Bruns Terminal	12	12	12	12
Burns Bros	86 1/4	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4
Butte & Super	71	72	71	72
Cal Petroleum	26	26 1/4	26	26 1/4
Cal Petroleum pf	56	57 1/4	56	57 1/4
Can Pacific	178 1/4	181 1/4	178 1/4	181 1/4
Cent Leather	54 1/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4
Cent Leather pf	109	109	109	109
Ches & Ohio	62	63	62	63
Chile Copper	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/4
C M & St Paul	131	131 1/4	131	131 1/4
C M & St Paul pf	131	131 1/4	131	131 1/4
Chi & St West	143 1/4	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 3/4
Chi R I & Pac	16 1/4	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4
Chino Copper	52 1/4	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4
Col Fuel	50	50	50	50
Con Can	85	85	85	85
Con Gas	143 1/4	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 3/4
Con Products	183 1/4	183 3/4	183 1/4	183 3/4
Crucible Steel	72 1/4	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 3/4
Cub-Am Sugar	158	158	158	158
Domes Mine Ltd	28 1/4	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
Erie	42 1/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/4
Erie 1st pf	56 1/4	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4
Erie 2nd pf	50 1/4	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4
F M & S Co pf	50	50	50	50
Gen Electric	174 1/4	175 1/4	174 1/4	175 1/4
Gen Motors	549 1/4	551 1/4	549 1/4	551 1/4
Gen Motors pf	129	129	129	129
Gr Cananea	45 1/4	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4
Gt Nor Ore	48 1/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 3/4
Gt Nor pf	125 1/4	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 3/4
Gug Exp Co	76 1/4	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 3/4
Harv Corp	83 1/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
Harv of N J	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 1/4	110 3/4
Inspiration	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4
Int Ag Corp pf	59	59	59	59
Inter Con Corp	21 1/4	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
Int Mer pf	67 1/4	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 3/4
Kan City So	30 1/4	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Kan City So pf	63 1/4	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4
Laclede Gas	102 1/4	102 3/4	102 1/4	102 3/4
Laclede Steel	82 1/4	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 3/4
Louis Valley	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
Lehigh & Nash	127 1/4	127 3/4	127 1/4	127 3/4
Maxwell Motor	74 1/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4
Max Motr Ist pf	99 1/4	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 3/4
Max Motr 2d pf	56 1/4	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4
May Co	63 1/4	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4
Mex Petrol	91 1/4	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4
Miami	33	33 1/4	33	33 1/4
Mo Pacific	37 1/4	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 3/4
Mon Power Co	72	72	72	72
M S P S S M	123	123	123	123
Nat Lead	63 1/4	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4
Nevada Con	16 1/4	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4
N Y Air Brake	134	134	134	134
N Y C	105 1/4	105 3/4	105 1/4	105 3/4
N Y N H & H	75 1/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4
N & W	121 1/4	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 3/4
North American	74 1/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4
Northern Pac	115 1/4	115 3/4	115 1/4	115 3/4
Ont Silver	103 1/4	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 3/4
O & W	30 1/4	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Pacific Mail	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Pennsylvania	58 1/4	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4
Peoples Gas	112	112	112	112
P & E	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4
Phila Co	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4
Pitts Coal pf	108	108 1/4	108	108 1/4
Pressed Steel	63	63 1/4	63	63 1/4
Quicksilver pf	54 1/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4
Ray Con	24 1/4	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
Reading	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
Republic I & S	54 1/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4
Repub I & S pf	112 1/4	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 3/4
Ry St Spring	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4
Sloss-Sheffield	61 1/4	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 3/4
Sloss-Shef pf	101	101	101	101
So Pacific	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 3/4
So Ry	21 1/4	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
STL & SF	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4
STL & SF 2d pf	6 1/4	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4
Studebaker	167 1/4	167 3/4	167 1/4	167 3/4
Tenn Copper	57 1/4	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4
Texas Co	214 1/4	214 3/4	214 1/4	214 3/4
Tex Co full pf	225 1/4	225 3/4	225 1/4	225 3/4
Third Avenue	62 1/4	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 3/4
Union B & P	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Union Pacific	136 1/4	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 3/4
Union Pac pf	83 1/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO. GROWTH SLOWER

Reflecting business conditions in its territory, New England Telephone has had a year of slower growth than in 1914. For the 11 months the gain in new stations has been 27,100 and the promise for the year is for an increase in stations of about 30,000, which would compare with 37,711 stations added last year. This is an increase of about 7 per cent against 8 1/2 per cent in 1914. The year will, however, show the 7 per cent dividend on the \$43,193,200 stock fully earned with a balance of a few hundred thousand.

LOCAL GRAIN DEALERS' TRADE DELAYED

Local grain dealers were obliged to suspend operations today because quotations from other cities were unobtainable on account of delayed service of the telephone and telegraph companies. Inadequate communications have been received from Chicago, St. Louis, Duluth, Kansas City and Toledo. At noon a quotation came in from Winnipeg. There are 12 private wires connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, but no word was received over any of them until 2 o'clock. It was necessary to telephone to New York for butter, cheese and egg receipts. An unusual quietness pervades the trade room, where there is usually great activity.

DIVIDENDS

Maverick Mills declared quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16. The Boston Belting Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Jan. 1, 1916, to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Nipissing Mines Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The State Street Trust Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1916, to stock of record Dec. 24, 1915.

The Columbus Electric Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 17.

The United Fruit Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record at the close of business Dec. 23.

The Nipe Bay Company declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 23.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific R R has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 10. Books close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 10.

The directors of Julius Kayser & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20. The preferred dividends are payable Feb 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The Trinidad Electric Company has notified its shareholders that the usual January dividend will not be paid. The gross earnings of the company are in excess of the previous years, but because of the increased cost of coal net earnings are smaller.

The directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the preferred and 50 cents a share on the common stocks. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 1. The common is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

The stock of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada has been placed on a 10 per cent annual basis by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1. At this time last year the dividend was increased from a 6 per cent to an 8 per cent annual basis.

RAILWAY POINTS

William C. Brown, traveling conductor, Boston & Albany railroad, is representing Superintendent John B. Hammill at Wellesley while the student rush is on.

The New Haven railroad private car No. 300, occupied by operating officials, was attached to the Federal express from South station this morning en route to Maybrook, N. Y.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of American Bank Note Company for first 10 months of current fiscal year were at rate of 14 per cent on the common stock compared with about 13 per cent in first eight months and 14.60 per cent in full year 1914. It is expected the full year will show about 15 per cent on the common. This will surpass the record year, 1912, when 12.50 per cent was earned.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open
--	------

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

LOCAL SHOE TRADE ACTIVITIES LIKELY TO LAST MANY MONTHS

War Demands Become Less of Factor on Account of Greatly Improved Domestic Call, Which Now Exceeds Normal—Prices High Under Light Supplies

It is apparent that the activity in the local shoe market will continue for several months to come war or no war, because the underlying conditions are such that it will require some time for the trade to reach its normal level were peace to be declared immediately.

Aside from the fact that business throughout the country has greatly improved and the demand has exceeded the ordinary, markets which feed the factories with necessary supplies are in an unfavorable condition to meet the opportunity thrust upon them to the satisfaction of either party. The advance in upper leather prices being caused by factors beyond the control of such merchants and the impossibility at present for one to figure the future with any degree of certainty, puts the ban on the mildest sort of mercantile ventures.

It is conceded that the foundation of today's shoe prices is the small stocks of leather and the shortage of upper leather in particular, and as this raw stock comes almost wholly from the countries which are at war, shoe merchant concede that the commodities which go to make footwear are justifiably advanced and they wonder that it is at all available in quantities under such circumstances.

A prominent upper leather merchant says that in the hold of a steamer lately torpedoed in the Mediterranean were half a million goat skins, and although the loss had no immediate effect upon the market, it would be felt later. Calf skins also figured in the manifest of the ship, and all buyers know how scarce such stock is today.

It seems a reasonable assumption therefore that shoe leathers will hold high during the coming season and it looks now as though much would be required, in which case the price will probably fit the demand.

In view of the current conditions shoe manufacturers believe that a conservative attitude will be best with which to meet the buyers who will be here in January. The presumption that they know the situation fully is considered wrong. Although the extra cost of footwear is a conceded fact, the policy of conserving individual interests may react to their detriment in seasons to come, therefore cautious if not liberal dealings will be the rule among representative merchants.

It is worthy of note that the buying of fine grade footwear is more in tune with the activity reported in the cheaper lines. This season's sampling of men's fine shoes has been fairly liberal, and case orders are not uncommon. The grade lower is selling freely. Prices are firm, though the upward trend is stayed, for the present at least. Calf shoes may be the exception, as calf skins are scarce and prospective supplies are in doubt.

Heavy side leather shoes are ordered ahead, and shipping promises bear venture orders are not on a par, in quality, with other factories, so desirous are they to get goods. High-grade cut buckle boots are difficult to get, prices running from \$3 to \$5 and in rare cases even more money. The chief contention however is deliveries, as jobbers have back orders on their books which the country merchant would not hesitate to countermand if his supply were not forthcoming. Boys' also women's, heavy shoes for rough country use are likewise in good request.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear report no falling off in the demand, nor in the new styles wanted by up-to-date buyers. Scarcely a factory can be found but that is busy, and there are many unable to provide for the trade they already have. Upper stock is scarce, some grades being practically out of the market. High boots are expected to have a big demand in the spring. White calf has the call, but the price makes it prohibitive for the medium grades, so the trade is using a fine white fabric as substitute. Orders for low cuts are being received and from now on the orders will be fairly liberal.

Misses' and children's shoes are having a good demand under a moderate advance in prices. Manufacturers say that although their factories are not overcrowded with business they call it a very satisfactory season.

Although buying has been more active, the packer hide market is sensitive to weakness. Traders are sharp enough to see the situation as it is, regardless of the well packers use to cover the conditions in their market.

Considering the fact that there is an excellent demand for all goods requiring leather, and warehouse stocks are low, this drop in values is surprising and contrary to what was expected in the early fall. Prices, however, are becoming tempting to tanners. A few large deals may be effected any time.

Bred cows, but brand steers and Texas steers (fall slaughter) are selling at figures averaging hardly two cents above year ago prices, which shows that there must be an accumulating surplus because kindred trades are extremely active, with flattering prospects for the future.

The inactivity of native steers can be attributed to the packers' insistent demands to get a price satisfactory to themselves; therefore, buyers are letting them alone, that is, their dealings

are not enough to attract notice. Under the present circumstances buying is likely to be more conservative than it has been since the year began, for besides the shrinkage of values which winter months always inflict, the fact that plenty awaits the traders' needs will not spur buyers to hasty ventures. It is the belief, therefore, that the winter quality will go a shade lower yet before any large transactions are booked.

There has been evidence of considerable buying throughout the leather market lately. Tanners of hemlock sole report a steady domestic trade, with sales showing a substantial increase. Stocks are small. The foreign trade has fallen off some, but there is a fair amount going abroad every week. Prices are firm, although there is no advance over last quotations.

Union backs are in short supply. This fact alone restricts trading. Dealers say that were early deliveries possible business would show a larger gain than it now does. Sole cutters are urgent in their demands for early shipments. Under such conditions prices have a buoyant trend, and this feature may develop into a reality of trade holds up and receipts keep down.

Oak backs, bends and sides are in brisk demand, though in a smaller way than other tannages. Prices are strong, backs selling at 54 top price. Bends at 50 to 55 and sides, 40 to 50.

Calf skin tanners report more trading than can be provided for. Light weights are moving well, and special tannages are abnormally high in price and low in receipts. It is so difficult to get just what buyers want most, that the business is not making the show which the times demand.

Side upper leather tanners are in the full flush of success, for between army contracts and a snappy domestic trade, they are pushed hard to deliver what contracts call for. Mat sides are in brisk demand on account of the extreme prices asked for mat calf. Bark tanned side leather is selling well, in fact all tannages find a ready market, where heavy footwear is made.

Though the shoe trade is selling fair-size lots of patent foxed goods, the supply of side leather is sufficient for all demands. Patent calf is moving somewhat better than sides, and the call is growing now that spring cutting has begun.

The stocks of glazed kid in this market has not been so low for many seasons, receipts seldom reach the racks now, but are placed upon the sorting bench as soon as they arrive. There is practically no low-price stock, that is the stock is not, but the prices are. Kid around 90 cents is moving; anything under that price is sold ahead. Just what the top limit may be it is difficult to say, for rumors of deals made are too high for quotation, as they may lack the element of truth. Glazed kid dealers are prospering more than they expected to at this time.

F. W. WOOLWORTH BREAKING RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company's sales for 1915 will establish a new record at close to \$75,000,000, compared with \$69,619,669 in 1914, the record year thus far. The English subsidiary, F. W. Woolworth, Ltd., will show record sales this year; first 10 months' sales were \$1,000,000 greater than same period of 1914.

November's increase, \$931,740, was the largest this year and was greater than combined increase of first four months of the year. December, as indicated by sales thus far, will surpass the \$10,502,276 sales of December, 1914.

There will be no setback to the Christmas trade, which is largely toys and tree ornaments. More than 10,000 cases of these articles and 5000 cases of hardware, crockery, etc., have been received from Germany and Austria.

The British admiralty order prevents further shipments of these German goods. With one exception, however, Christmas tree ornaments, the "Made in Germany" goods, have been supplanted by domestic manufactures.

The millions of dollars of tinware, enamelware, hardware and goods for distribution this year were purchased under contract last winter. Thus earnings this year will not be affected by increases in cost of raw materials for these products.

Sixty-five new stores have been opened in 1915, compared with 50 in 1914, making 802 stores in operation in the United States and Canada. The English subsidiary has opened 11 stores, and now has 55.

BIG WAR ORDER FOR BOTTLES

WHEELING, W. Va.—An order for 140,000 gross of glass bottles has been given by British government to Hazel Atlas Glass Company and Wheelingtown Glass Company for sending liquid food to the trenches.

Trade authorities predict an export of fully 1,000,000 gross during coming year. There is a scarcity of workmen in the factories, which were never so busy.

BORROWINGS OF CANADA IN NEW YORK

Dominion Has Recently Taken \$142,000,000 Compared With \$50,000,000 in Previous Year

MONTREAL, Que.—The most important announcement yet made regarding the strides that New York is experiencing in becoming the center in which the Dominion of Canada is arranging all its financing is contained in announcements made by leading officials at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager, in this connection said:

In the United States money has been continuously cheap and plentiful. This condition has been highly disadvantageous as regards our profits, but of the utmost importance to Canada, as it has enabled the Dominion, our provinces, cities and railways to finance their requirements to an extent that we could scarcely have hoped for a year ago. Including the \$45,000,000 government loan, Canada borrowed in Wall street during the past 12 months about \$142,000,000, an amount that can with interest be compared with about \$50,000,000 from that source in the previous year, and with \$165,000,000 borrowed in London in the calendar year 1913.

Another interesting fact is that the balance of trade between Canada and the United States during the past year was \$113,000,000 in favor of the latter, to which must be added the year's interest of approximately \$32,000,000 on our previous borrowings in the United States, or a total of \$145,000,000. It will, therefore, be seen that the United States is acting in accordance with my forecast of a year ago in providing us with funds by way of loans with which to purchase goods, wares and merchandise in that country.

The balance of our trade with Great Britain for the same period was \$191,000,000 in our favor, but this sum is automatically reduced to \$41,000,000 by our annual interest indebtedness of \$150,000,000.

It is obvious that New York has made ambitious strides towards becoming a greater international financial center. In view of this development, it is satisfactory that our credit is good in that market, and of vital importance that it should be maintained.

LA BELLE IRON WORKS BONDS

The bond market continues to absorb such few new issues to make their occasional appearance. One of the latest of these is the block of \$3,500,000 La Belle Iron Works first and refunding 5 per cent sinking fund bonds, due in 1940. These bonds have been practically all sold at 98½, a 5.15 per cent income basis.

The La Belle Iron Works is a manufacturer of pig iron, steel slabs, billets, plates, sheets, tubes and other finished steel products. The main plant at Steubenville, Ohio, covers 128 acres, and directly opposite on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river the company owns 167 acres on which a portion of the by-product cooking plant of 95 ovens is now under construction. The company also owns 6000 acres of coal lands and has reserves estimated at 15,000,000 tons.

The company's plants are valued at \$10,000,000 against this bond issue of \$3,500,000, a portion of which will take up \$1,580,000 bonds called for payment on June 1 next. Net current assets on Oct. 31 last were \$4,300,000. The new bonds have a sinking fund which will retire two thirds of the issue by maturity. The bonded debt is followed by stocks having a market value of \$17,000,000.

PRIMARY RECEIPTS OF WHEAT LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Primary receipts of wheat continue large, now totaling 270,000,000 bushels. Visible supply does not increase. Last week showed decrease of 2,000,000. Exports for the week were 11,280,000 bushels for United States and Canada, or about 670,000 bushels less than the preceding month. Broomhall reports that for week ending Dec. 4 world shipments of wheat amounted to 13,490,000 bushels, of which 13,194,000 originated in United States and Canada. Wheat on passage at same date was 37,192,000 bushels, a decrease of 304,000 bushels for the week.

ENGLISH LIVING COSTS HIGHER

LONDON, England.—Index number of Economist for the end of November is 3500, compared with 3371 for October and 3336 for September. The largest advance in November was in timber, leather, rubber, etc., which rose 45 points to 826. Cereals and meat advanced 37½ points to 871½, other food products ½ to 444, textiles 10 to 691 and minerals 36 to 667½.

NEW COAL AND IRON CONCERN

La Follette Coal & Iron Company of Boston and La Follette, Tenn., has organized under Massachusetts laws with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, composed of 10,000 common shares.

WEST'S BUSINESS SITUATION SHOWS BIG BETTERMENT

Railroad Tonnage Now Greatly in Excess of Similar Period of Year Ago—Other Good Signs

CHICAGO, Ill.—The general business situation throughout the West, as reflected through the loading reports of western roads continues to show gratifying gains. The railroads are now carrying a tonnage greatly in excess of that of a year ago and are gradually forging ahead of the lean period of 1913. All this is being accomplished without a heavy movement of grain. The tonnage is now more diversified than for many months and this is beginning to tell in the general run of railroad revenues.

The western iron and steel trade at the moment is operating at the limit of capacity and the volume of business is so heavy that its movement is being hampered by the shortage of ocean bottoms. The disturbing features, however, which are likely to develop following a termination of the war rather than at the present time have to do with labor.

At present many lines of industry have been so pressed for labor that wages have been advanced until they are out of line with industries not stimulated by war orders carrying abnormal profits.

The country is becoming a moderately liberal buyer of commercial paper at the existing low rates. Brokers are of the opinion that this usually precedes an advance in rates. The turn of the year ordinarily means a stronger money market, but so far nothing tangible in that direction has taken place.

In the dry goods trade the greatly increased demand for many lines strongly emphasized the general forward movement in business and a return of prosperous conditions. Retailers are not only buying and selling holiday goods in great volume, but are buying other lines, which is unusual at this time of the year. Collections are reported as above normal in nearly all localities.

COMMITTEE OF ROCK ISLAND MAKES REPORT

Stockholders Shown Advisability of Subscribing to Some Form of New Security to Furnish Some Much Needed Cash

In a circular to Rock Island stockholders the Amster protective committee says in part:

With the election of practically a new board of directors, independent of the old management, your committee feels that the greater part of its task has been accomplished.

We prevented the sale of 713,000 shares of railway company's pledged stock in one block and succeeded in having it distributed pro-rata, among the collateral bondholders.

Largely through our efforts the interstate commerce commission investigated the receivership. Their report gave a graphic account of the unwarranted receivership and the wanton abuse of stockholders' rights.

We prevented default in the \$20,000,000 debenture bonds.

Your committee also instituted suit for recovery of \$7,500,000 said to have been wrongfully diverted from the company's treasury in the "Prisco" deal.

Mr. Kendrick's report shows how the property might be brought up to a higher state of efficiency through the expenditure of \$27,000,000 over a period of four years. His investigation does not show that this expenditure is at all imperative, but that practically \$10,000,000 can be saved annually without the outlay of any large amount of new money.

The company receives \$3,500,000 refunding bonds annually for just such improvements as the expert advises. Between now and 1919 there will be \$14,000,000 of these bonds in the treasury that could be marketed for property betterment, besides upward of \$25,000,000 bonds now pledged but which will be returned to the treasury when the \$11,500,000 notes are paid.

Stockholders can preserve for themselves the entire earning capacity represented by the company's small stock issue if they will unite in subscribing to some form of new security to furnish cash to pay off \$11,500,000 notes, \$4,500,000 receivers' certificates, and put \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in the treasury.

This will take the company out of receivership, give the treasury \$40,000,000 free bonds, and furnish the management sufficient working cash with which to make some of the most important improvements proposed by Mr. Kendrick, pending the time when the proposed changes in operations will become effective which will result in a saving of over \$10,000,000 a year, or equal to over 12 per cent on the \$75,000,000 capital stock issue of the company.

GASOLINE UP IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana advanced price of gasoline, tank wagon basis, 1 cent a gallon; price of Chicago is now 15½ cents; this meets the advance announced by Texas Company Dec. 11.

FRENCH LOAN IN ENGLAND OF INTEREST

For Large Investor Terms Called Attractive—Proceeds Revert to England for Munitions Advanced to France

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—"City" circles have been greatly interested in the issue by the French government of a portion of its national defense loan in England. The terms revealed by the prospectus have caused little or no surprise, as the forecasts which had been made have, for once, proved pretty accurate. The first striking point in reading through the prospectus is that the amount of the issue is left unspecified, which is probably done in view of the conversion rights which the issue carries in respect of French treasury bills, as well as of the 3½ per cent and 3 per cent rentes which have been held in England.

For the large investor the terms are most attractive. The English issue is in most respects similar to the offering in France and bears the same interest, namely 5 per cent. The price of the bonds, 1.88, is also the same, but as the rate of exchange is taken at £1.25, the actual yield to the English investor, when the exchange becomes normal, works out at just under 6½ per cent, and the issue price is reduced to about 81. There is an additional "turn" arising from the payment of a full quarter's interest on Feb. 16 next, while the last installment is not due until March 31.

The fact that the bonds are not redeemable until 1931, and then only at the option of the French government, may also appeal to some people. The first installment of the loan is 74, on application, 19s. on Jan. 31, and two further similar amounts on Feb. 28, and March 31, making a total of £3 4s., which, with the exchange at £1.25, is the equivalent of £8.88. Payment may be made in full at the time of application by a single payment of £3 6s. 6d. The rights of conversion are given in respect of the French government sterling treasury bills, due on Jan. 16, 1916, and also of the 3½ per cent rentes, and the 3 per cent irredeemable rentes, with the one restriction that in no case may the sterling value of the 3 per cent rentes exceeding one third of the whole sterling amount payable.

The English investor need have no hesitation on patriotic grounds in putting his money into the French loan, as it is understood that the amount subscribed in England will be applied to liquidate the debt of the French government to England for supplies of stores and ammunition, and will, therefore, remain in the country. In this way the financial position of the English treasury will be directly benefited by the transaction, and it is expected that further advantages will accrue from the adjustment of the exchange between the two countries.

CHICAGO MONEY RATES STILL LOW

CHICAGO, Ill.—About the best thing that can be said for the averages of commercial money rates is that they are at bedrock, and while no appreciable advance in the range is expected, any change must be for the better.

One banking authority estimates that 75 per cent of high grade paper goes at 3 per cent and nearly all of the remainder at 3½ to 4 per cent. Special loans are made as low as 2½ per cent, but they are very exceptional and the small borrower pays 4 per cent. Bank counter rates are still quoted 4½ to 5 per cent, but the average is nearer the bottom than the top of the range. The East offers no encouragement, as rates there are even lower than here. Note brokers as well as bankers would like to see the average 1 per cent higher, because on a normal basis of money rates business is sounder. The local bank share list holds well in the circumstances. Several representative commercial and investment banks have recently declared extra dividends.

CENSUS BUREAU COTTON REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Census reports show cotton, exclusive of linters, consumed in November 514,534 running bales in 1915, compared with 420,706 in 1914, of which 285,435 bales were consumed in cotton growing states in 1915 and 236,465 in 1914. Cotton held in consuming establishments on Nov. 30, 1,613,110 bales in 1915, and 1,062,102 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 4,982,472 bales in 1915 and 4,998,414 in 1914. Imports 21,169, equivalent 500-pound bales in 1915, and 13,454 in 1914. Exports, including linters, 527,025 running bales in 1915 and 760,929 in 1914. Cotton spindles active during November, 31,597,435 in 1915 and 30,425,797 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

Linters held in consuming establishments Nov. 30, 151,697 bales in 1915, and 78,343 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales in 1915 and 56,770 in 1914. Exported during November, 14,894 bales in 1915 and 7897 in 1914.

LONDON ENDEAVORS TO KEEP FOREIGN MONEY EMPLOYED

Large Amounts Received by London Foreign Bankers in Payment of Goods Purchased Abroad—Remarkable Advance in Price of Silver

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—There has been some difficulty in maintaining discount rates during the week ending Nov. 27. Money has not been abundant, but the volume of bills on offer has been small, in consequence of a disposition to withhold paper from the market. This reluctance to offer bills is largely due to the action of the joint stock banks in raising their rates on Thursday to 4½ per cent for brokers' call money. The Bank of England has been in the market as a borrower of short money, which has also helped to keep up rates. It is hoped that the present level of quotations is sufficiently high to retain in London profitably a substantial amount of foreign money. Foreign bankers in London have been receiving immense amounts of money in payment for goods purchased abroad, and if a fair proportion of this cash can be usefully employed here the market should benefit accordingly.

The quotation of 60 day paper is 5½ to 5¾, and three months' bills are quoted 5½ per cent, four months' and six months' maturities are 5½ to 5¾ and 5¾ to 5½ per cent respectively. The rates for day to day loans and short dated fixtures are pretty much the same as a week ago.

The Bank of England, despite some heavy movements, remains rather in the same position as that indicated by the previous return. The usual statement issued on Thursday, Nov. 25, shows for the first time in several weeks an efflux of the yellow metal into the provinces. The amount of gold received from abroad or released at the bank aggregated for the seven days £2,565,000, which was £145,000 more than the total shipped abroad or set aside. Nevertheless the coin and bullion stock has decreased by £1,115,000, so that the flow of coin into the country during the seven days was considerable. Added to this there is an increase in the active note circulation of £288,000, which makes a decrease in the reserve of £1,403,000. While "public deposits" have risen £1,967,307 to £52,148,890, "other deposits" have dropped £27,926,981 to £24,649,258. Other securities are down £3,644,898. The net result of these various movements is to leave the reserve at the same ratio of a week ago.

Although it has been evident for some time that the rise in the price of silver would be maintained and probably advanced still higher, few were prepared for the remarkable advance which has occurred in the last seven days. On the Saturday of a week ago, that is, Nov. 19, the quotation for silver stood at 24½d. per ounce, and by the following Saturday the price had advanced to 27¼d. per ounce. There was a general disinclination to part with holdings of the metal directly it became known that stocks were low, and the inquiry from the continent and India was more active in consequence of the shortage. As there is apparently no way by which stocks can be quickly augmented, it seems only reasonable to expect a further advance in the price.

Business on the Royal Exchange has proceeded without any further features of much note. The New York rate has appreciated a trifle further, though it is still at a discount of about 3½ per cent, the quotation on Saturday being in the neighborhood of 4.70. Amsterdam has recovered to 11.24 and Italy to 30.60. Paris cheques are quoted 27.77½ and Petrograd is much worse at 145½. The Scandinavian rates have receded to 17.

Early in the week the stock exchange experienced a mild form of excitement in the rubber share market, due to a marked rise in the price of the commodity, which at one time went up to 3s. 7d. per pound. This proved of a more or less temporary nature, the rate reacting to just over 3s. per pound. However, while it lasted, it afforded some slight diversion in a rather chronically colorless situation and there was, of course, some small amount of speculation in the various shares affected.

It is contended in well-informed quarters that the rise in the value of the commodity was not unexpected in view of the situation as it exists today, and although the extreme of the advance may have been somewhat inflated, the level to which the reaction has carried the price is not unjustified. In view of this, therefore, the outlook of the rubber producing companies is decidedly favorable, and larger profits should accrue to them.

The stock exchange committee, as was more or less expected, have abandoned some further minimum prices, particularly of which have already been cited to The Christian Science Monitor. Consols are the chief security to be affected by this action. It is useful to recall that the original minimum price for the funds was fixed at 88½, later at 88, and finally at 85. When the restriction was cast off early this week, the price descended as low as 87½, but recovered again to over 89. The war loan issues have improved, the last quotation for the 4½ per cent cum dividend scrip being 99 9-16.

NEW STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CO.'S PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A notable expansion of the shipbuilding activities of New York harbor, in response to the demand for bottoms, is promised by the Standard Shipbuilding Company, which has been incorporated in this state with a paid-in capital of \$3,000,000 and has taken over the old Townsend & Downey shipyards at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island.

Among the directors of the company are Edward A. Faust, son-in-law of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis; Wallace Downey of Townsend & Downey, Edward A. Clark and William H. Coolidge of Boston, Herman C. Stifel, a St. Louis banker, and Moses Schoenberg of Cleveland, chairman of the May Stores Company.

Mr. Downey, speaking for the company, said that it purposes to go ahead energetically in the faith that the industry will receive protection from the government if protection is needed.

"Actual shipbuilding operations will begin in two months," he added. "We shall launch our first steel ship of 7000 tons within a year. In the second year we will launch a steel ship every 60 days, and in the third year we will be able to launch a steel ship every 30 days."

"Under present conditions American shipbuilders can successfully compete with foreign builders because cost of labor and materials abroad have increased since the beginning of the war."

"Under normal conditions before the war, the cost of shipbuilding materials in the United States was less than in foreign countries, but foreigners had an advantage in the cost of labor. Now their yard labor costs have increased materially, and I think that the costs will never be as low again."

"I believe that by the standardization of types of vessels and by specialization in building, American shipbuilders will in the future be able to compete successfully with the shipbuilders of any other nation."

"The notion that American capital will not go into American maritime industries is absolutely false. American capital is ready and anxious to go into any industry where permanent and reasonable profits are assured. Every shipyard on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is now glutted with work at splendid prices."

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pacific Gas & Electric Company applied to California railroad commission for authority to issue an additional \$2,500,000 6 per cent first preferred stock at not less than 90.

the quotation for silver stood at 24½d. per ounce, and by the following Saturday the price had advanced to 27¼d. per ounce. There was a general disinclination to part with holdings of the metal directly it became known that stocks were low, and the inquiry from the continent and India was more active in consequence of the shortage. As there is apparently no way by which stocks can be quickly augmented, it seems only reasonable to expect a further advance in the price.

Business on the Royal Exchange has proceeded without any further features of much note. The New York rate has appreciated a trifle further, though it is still at a discount of about 3½ per cent, the quotation on Saturday being in the neighborhood of 4.70. Amsterdam has recovered to 11.24 and Italy to 30.60.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

NATIONALS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

Possible Change in Ownership of Some of the Baseball Clubs and Few Trades Only Big Deals Being Talked Of

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the National baseball league takes place in this city today and it is predicted that it will be one of the quietest this organization has held in some time. With the exception of rumored sales of some of the clubs to Federal league owners and the trading of one or two players, little was heard last evening regarding what might take place when President J. K. Tener opened the meeting.

There was one feature of the meeting which was to occur for the first time in the history of the league and that was the formal awarding of the championship pennant to the Philadelphia Nationals. This is simply following out the custom of former years with the interesting fact that this is the first time Philadelphia had ever received the flag. President W. F. Baker of the champions was expected to see that the event was suitably recognized.

All of the club owners are in the city today, most of them having arrived Monday. It is expected that President J. E. Gaffney of the Boston Nationals will take a rather active part in the meeting. He is not only taking a firm stand for gentlemanly conduct on and off the field by his own players, but will probably have something to say to the other league owners regarding this plan being adopted throughout the circuit. It is also expected that he will call the league's attention to his plan of having umpires assigned and it is possible that it may be adopted.

Some time ago President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals was credited with being favorable to having the season open at a later date than usual. Little encouragement has been given him along this line by the other league owners so that it is not thought it will be brought up at the meeting today. The question of holding to the 21-player limit next season is sure to come up and will probably be acted upon favorably. President E. G. Barrow called the annual meeting of the International league to order Monday afternoon, and after a three-hour session he announced that the meeting had adjourned to meet here again on Jan. 12. Every club was represented and the session was for the greater part devoted to arranging for next year's circuit.

Alvin Smith and John Dunn of the Richmond, Va., club denied having any intention of shifting their franchise. They will stay in Richmond, they said, no matter what other clubs might do.

The Harrisburg club's location on the 1916 circuit was the leading matter discussed at the meeting, and three places—Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—were mentioned.

President Barrow stated that the International league had paid the National Association for the reservation of Hartford and Springfield. He said his league would be willing to give up its claim on these two cities, provided his league could secure a free field for the Harrisburg club to be settled at Worcester.

Worcester was considered a possibility, on the ground that it is now open territory, as it has paid no dues this season and the five-year agreement in the New England league is up.

The New England league was represented by Louis Pieper of Lynn, Hugh Duffy of Portland and Joseph Burns of Lewiston. Messrs. Carey and Clarkin of Springfield and Hartford represented those clubs in the Eastern association, and are anxious for a merger of the two organizations. John Zellar of Pittsfield and Eugene McCann of New London, who are against the merger, will be present today, reinforced by James O'Rourke of Bridgeport.

Messrs. T. H. Murnane, Boston; J. J. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y., and President Barrow, who were appointed last month at San Francisco as a committee for the revision of playing territory in New England, reported to the meeting and final action on their report will be taken up when the league meets next month.

Meanwhile the franchise of the Harrisburg club is entrusted to the care of President Barrow, and he believes he will secure a desirable place in New England, to which it will be transferred.

The questions of salary and player limits were discussed, as well as several economical plans.

COACH CAVANAUGH REACHES HANOVER

HANOVER, N. H.—F. W. Cavanaugh of Worcester, head coach, and L. A. Whitney '15 of Millbury, Mass., captain of the 1914 football team and assistant coach at Penn State the past fall, arrived here Monday evening. Their visit, it is thought, means that a meeting of the athletic council is to be held.

Announcements are expected concerning the Green's 1916 schedule and also as to the personnel of the football coaching staff for next season. It will be no surprise if Whitney is appointed to succeed Loudon '14 as Cavanaugh's assistant. Loudon, it is said, plans to enter business.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTERED ATHLETES SENT

Amateur Athletic Union Has List Mailed to All of Those Who Take Any Part in Sports

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Amateur Athletic Union is going to make strenuous efforts to keep its registered athletes strictly up to the rules of amateurism became evident today following the sending out of a printed list of instructions to every registered athlete, game managers, promoters, and athletic clubs in the United States by Secretary F. W. Rubien.

These instructions covered the kind of prizes that may be offered and competed for and the amount of expenses that an amateur athlete may accept. Chief stress was laid upon the amount of expenses athletes may receive and warned them against asking for, receiving or accepting any expenses above the amount prescribed by the A. A. U. rules. He reminded them, too, that they must send an itemized account of their expenses immediately after competing at any meet in which expense money is paid.

Athletes are warned against selling, pledging or exchanging any prize and instructed to notify the registration committee immediately if they give away or lose any of the prizes. The rule will be enforced requiring athletes to wear clean trunks, and they must reach to within four inches of the knee.

He has notified the managers and promoters that disqualification will result if any person other than the athlete himself or an officer of his club makes arrangements for any athlete to compete at a set of games.

He warns them against awarding any prize that is not suitably inscribed. All inscriptions must be upon the article itself and not upon a plate affixed to the prize.

Rings and scarfpins as prizes are not approved by the A. A. U. unless there is sufficient room on them for suitable inscription. When watches are the prizes a description of same, along with the maker's name, number of movement and the number of the case, must be sent to the registration committee governing the games.

The 1916 junior and senior indoor track and field championships will be held in New York, according to official announcement made by Secretary Rubien. The junior meet will be held Jan. 29 and the senior meet March 18.

COACH SMITH OF MAINE TRACK MEN DENIES REPORT

ORONO, Me.—Coach A. N. Smith of the University of Maine track teams and football trainer denies the report that he is a candidate for track coach to succeed George Orton at the University of Pennsylvania. He says he has received no intimation from Pennsylvania and has made no application for the place.

"Like any other coach or trainer," he said, "I am open to any offer that will better my position, but it will have to be a much higher salary and more important institution to induce me to leave Maine. I am hired by the year here, the same as the faculty and attaches of the university, as coach of track athletics and trainer of all the athletics teams, my present term expiring next September."

Coach Smith has developed four Maine intercollegiate track championship teams; four Maine championship cross-country teams, which have won the New England championship three times and this year won the intercollegiate. He has developed three individual New England championship men and trained four Maine championship football teams.

PARSON WINS IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—Donald Parson of Youngstown won the toss and the trophy in the medal play of the Tin Whistles here Monday afternoon after tying A. Kelly, Southern Pines, for the first place in class A with a net score of 75. Class B was won by F. C. Abbey of Bethlehem in 75.

The tournament was played on No. 1 course for prizes presented by E. R. Behrend and C. C. Eddy. The record for the course was broken by Philip V. G. Carter with a card of 73.

SMITH WILL NOT COACH AT PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—President W. E. Stone of Purdue University issued a statement Monday announcing that Andrew Smith, Purdue's football coach for the last three years, will not be reengaged. Smith resigned July 2, but was requested not to leave until after the football season of 1915. A petition signed by hundreds of undergraduates and alumni asking that he be retained as coach brought no change in the attitude of President Stone.

ROSLINDALE FORUM MEETS
Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Boston University School of Theology spoke on "The Human Side of Industry" at the Roslindale Forum session in the hall of the Longfellow school last night. There was an entertainment before the lecture. The Rev. F. L. Carr presided.

MUCH INTEREST IN OARSMEN AT PENNSYLVANIA

About Eighty Candidates Are Now Trying for the Freshman Boat Under the Direction of Captain Chickering of Varsity

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Great interest is being taken by the undergraduates at the University of Pennsylvania this winter in rowing, and it is predicted that the Red and Blue oarsmen will make a strong showing in intercollegiate circles next spring. At the present time freshmen are receiving the most attention and something like 80 candidates for the first-year crew are now at work on the rowing machines. They are in charge of Captain Chickering, assisted by some of the varsity oarsmen of last year.

About Jan. 1 Coach Wright will come to Philadelphia and take full charge of the coaching. At this time candidates for the varsity will be called out. As yet not much can be said about the material for freshman crew. A number of the men have rowed on preparatory school crews, but the majority are taking up rowing for the first time. All the men will receive a great deal of individual coaching. The new machines, purchased last year, are in splendid condition.

The varsity schedule is an especially attractive one. April 22, Yale will be raced on the Schuylkill. This race has always been closely contested and attracted much interest during the last two years. May 6, the Annapolis race will be met on the Severn. A triangular race between Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania will take place on the Schuylkill May 13. This race is for the Childs cup, and is next in importance to the June races at Poughkeepsie. The freshman schedule will also include a number of attractive races.

Joseph Wright has been ratified as coach of the crew. It is seldom that a man of Mr. Wright's ability has desired to coach a university crew without drawing a large salary. Mr. Wright is an amateur, as he coached the Argonaut Boat Club without pay. If he is successful and likes the work, he will most likely sign a contract for a number of years. The following freshmen are among those who have reported:

Banchille, Belleville, Borden, Boos, Brandt, H. C. Campbell, P. Campbell, Crosby, Clark, Cunningham, DaCosta, Dreyfus, Duhamel, Dugan, Ellis, Einstock, Engelhard, Eisel, Feitenstein, Foster, Foote, Goeller, Geis, Gobra, Glendenning, Hendley, Heilbranner, Hutchinson, Hark, Hendley, Harrell, Jacobs, Kellogg, Kennedy, Kingsbury, Levy, Little, Levi, Long, McFarland, McCarthy, McCarthy, Massey, Marsh, Newton, Parsons, Rouse, Rothman, Rover, H. F. Smith, D. M. Smith, W. W. Smith, Strauss, Straub, Suther, W. W. Stetler, Stranch, Schvitz, Tubby, Truner, Troughbridge, Tindall, Wilson, Welser, Waxman and Young.

PERCY HAS HIGH MARK IN HARVARD STRENGTH TEST

G. A. Percy '18 is today receiving congratulations over his having become Harvard's strong man following his work in the strength tests conducted by Dr. D. A. Sargent in the Hemenway gymnasium Monday afternoon. Percy's mark was 1442.4 points, which is the second highest figures ever registered by a Harvard athlete. The best mark recorded was made by G. A. Davis of the Harvard law school about a year ago, but as Davis graduated in June, Percy is now the Crimson champion.

Percy made his figures in a test necessary to qualify him for the Harvard varsity hockey team and without any special preparation. His record for dips and pull-ups on the parallel bars was exceptionally good. He chinned 31 times and dipped 61. With his back he lifted 265 kilos and 400 with his legs. His right and left arms showed a strength of 50 kilos. The most peculiar part of the latest breaking of the Harvard strength records is the fact that the new strong man is hardly of medium size and from appearances looks to be anything but a "strong" man. He weighs under 160 pounds and is only 5ft. 8in.

WARD CAPTAIN OF ANNAPOLIS ELEVEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The members of the Annapolis football team have elected C. O. Ward of Nebraska captain of the eleven for next season. He played left tackle. He is a member of the academy eight and of the wrestling team and is also president of his class, which will be the graduating class next year. Ward was formerly an enlisted man in the navy and received his appointment under the law which provides for a certain number of such appointees from the enlisted force.

DARTMOUTH TO RUN TECH

G. B. Billings, chairman of the athletic committee of the Boston Athletic Association, announced Monday that Dartmouth College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will compete in a relay race, 1600 yards, at the B. A. A. games in Mechanics hall, Feb. 5. Both colleges have agreed. W. A. Barron, captain of the Harvard track team of 1913, reported to Coach John Ryder at Volkman field yesterday. He will be a candidate for the relay team which meets New York A. C. at the big meet in February.



(Copyright by International Film Service)
JEREMIAH DE PRATO
Michigan Agricultural College eleven

WEST PRODUCED LEADING SCORER ON THE GRIDIRON

EAST LANSING, Mich.—According to some western football experts, Jeremiah De Prato, one of the backfield players on the Michigan Agricultural College football eleven this past fall, was the leading point scorer of the western college gridiron.

In six games he scored 130 points and for the entire season his average is 22 points for each game he played. Playing against the University of Michigan he scored all 24 points made by his team and personally gained more ground by 34 yards than the entire Wolverine team.

CREW PROSPECTS AT HARVARD ARE VERY PROMISING

Prospects of turning out championship varsity and freshman crews at Harvard University next spring are today considered as being very bright, following an enthusiastic meeting held in the Harvard Union Monday evening when the various prizes won in the fall regatta were presented to the winning oarsmen.

One hundred and twenty men reported at the meeting to receive prizes and discuss the plans for the coming spring. The men were addressed by Max Benshi-mol '95, John Richardson '08, and Head Coach R. F. Herrick '90. The crew men will begin work on the machines with the beginning of the new year, but no regular training will be started until after the midyear examinations.

The prizes awarded were the cups which were given the members of the first Eliot crew for winning the club races, to the Smiths Hall eight for winning the freshman intercollegiate races, and medals to the second and third club and dormitory crews.

The regents cup for single sculls was presented to N. P. Darling '17 for his victory in the race over four of the best scullers in college, while cups were also awarded to H. R. Cabot '17, for winning the "comp" race, and to Darling and G. F. Talbot '16, who won the double sculls event.

PICKUPS

Mann, the Chicago Federal outfielder, got into the 300 class last summer. He is now coaching the Amherst College basketball team.

Kauff was certainly the Ty Cobb of the Federal league last summer. Bating for .344 and stealing 54 bases was pretty good work for the fast outfielder.

Shortstop Jennings of the Minneapolis team, who refused to accept terms from the Washington Americans, has been coaching the Ouachita College eleven this fall.

Shotten of the St. Louis Americans makes a splendid lead-off man in the batting order as shown by his 118 bases on balls last season. This is only one behind the leader and ties Ty Cobb.

This is the day the National league magnates hold forth in New York and it will be interesting to see whether the Federal league men succeed in buying into the older major league circuit as reported from Chicago.

VERMONT CAPTAINS NAMED

BURLINGTON, Vt.—University of Vermont's baseball and football captains for the coming seasons were announced Monday. J. W. Linnehan of Pittsfield, Mass., will lead the nine, and J. F. Burke of West Rutland, captain of the eleven the past season, will head the team again.

HARVARD HOCKEY SQUAD HAS MANY CANDIDATES OUT

Coach Alfred Winsor, Jr., Divides the Men Into Two Squads

With some 70 candidates out and the leading ones divided into three teams, practice for the Harvard varsity hockey team is now on in full force at the Boston Arena. The first work was held there late Monday afternoon under Coach Alfred Winsor, Jr.

After the men had limbered up, they were given a thorough drill in shooting goals. W. H. Claffin, Jr., '15, captain of last year's seven, and P. H. Smart '14 assisted Coach Winsor, while G. W. Canterbury '01 worked with the goal-tenders. After the rudimentary work, Coach Winsor sent the first three lines down against the regular defense, made up of Captain Morgan and Doty, with Wyldie, Abbott and Martin alternating at goal.

The passing and shooting of all three lines was ragged, and the veteran backs had little trouble in breaking up most of the attempts to score, although Thacher, Percy, Baldwin and W. O. Morgan, who made up the team A line, were noticeably superior to the other forwards in speed and stick work. Later the rest of the squad were sent off the rink, while four lines took the puck down the whole length of the rink against the defense men. The drill for the first three teams ended with a skate around the rink behind the goal in a figure "8" at top speed. The remainder of the period was given over to teams D, E and F, but the three lower teams showed little in the way of promise. The first three teams lined up as follows:

Team A—Abbott G., J. Morgan P., Doty C., Thacher R., Percy R.C., Baldwin L., W. O. P. Morgan, I.W.
Team B—Martin G., Gardner P., Clark C., Bliss R.W., Fisher R.C., Baker L.C., Curtis I.W.
Team C—Weld G., Brown P., Eckelstedt C., Kiesel R.W., Knox R.C., Bombard L.C., Folsom I.W.

HARVARD MEN EARN EDUCATION BY VARIED TASKS

Annual Report of Employment Bureau Shows That 636 Students Earned Total of \$90,400

Out of the 1037 men who registered at the students' employment office of Harvard University for work during the year of 1914-1915, the report of the secretary shows, 636 received positions, earning a total of \$90,418.82. Of this number, 636 registered for term work and 438 received employment, 575 registered for summer work and 151 received employment.

There are 54 different occupations which the students have accepted. Occupations are listed as boatmen, chauffeurs, clerks, collectors, coaches, computer, dancing teachers, engineers' assistants, entertainers, gardeners, janitors, models, musicians, scene shifters, waiters and ticket takers.

One man alone earned \$420.50 as a janitor, another \$100 as a boatman, another \$125 as a lecturer, and a fourth \$410 as an instructor. In the term time—Sept. 28, 1914, to June 24, 1915—there were 1000 different positions filled and the total earnings were \$50,439.80, while during the following summer—June 24, 1915, to Sept. 27, 1915—the number of positions secured by the Harvard men was 401 and the total amount earned was \$39,979.32.

In term time 15 men acting as tutors and companions earned \$14,609 and 43 students doing tutoring work earned the sum of \$6957.25. Seventy-eight students made \$6219.18 acting as waiters; eight others doing newspaper reporting made \$5702; 77 as proctors made \$2914.66; seven as ticket takers made \$2197; 14 students as athletic coaches earned \$1865; 134 as janitors earned \$1658.42; and three hotel employees gathered \$1010.

In the vacation period the largest sum of money was paid to those men who were working as tutors or companions. As companions 35 men earned \$13,886 and as tutors 27 students made \$4398, but the men who were working as engineers earned the greatest individual amounts. Six engineers earned in the three months of vacation \$1404.16 each.

The Harvard employment office undertakes to recommend Harvard students and graduates as tutors and for such temporary employment or part time work is available, and to increase the demand for this work. In comparison with 1913-1914 the figures show an increase of 78 men employed and a decrease of \$16,841.17 in the amount earned. The greater part of this loss is the scarcity of tutoring positions—\$10,212 less being earned in 1914-1915 than in 1913-1914.

SPANISH CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Spanish Club of Radcliffe College elected three Boston girls as officers yesterday. They are Miss Cecil Kenyon '16, president; Miss Margaret McKay '16, vice-president; Miss Harriet Bonney '16, treasurer. Miss Audrey Lynch '16 of Danvers was elected secretary. Professor Ford, who has charge of the department of Spanish at Radcliffe, assisted in organizing the club.

HOLLENBACK IS NOW DIRECTOR AT PENNSYLVANIA

Famous Football Star Gets Place on Graduate Board With Record Vote—Enthusiasm High

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—W. M. Hollenback, captain of the 1908 football team of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected a member of the graduate board of directors of the university's athletic association Monday by the largest vote polled by any candidate in years. His total was 609. Three other members of the graduate board elected were John Minds with a total of 619, L. C. Maderia 619 and James Bodley 456.

Competition for places on the undergraduate board of the directors was not so keen as that evidenced for the graduate body. The men who were elected to fill the vacancies in this body were Robert Dochert, J. B. Thayer, C. W. Townsend, Neilson Mathews, J. E. Meredith and Walter Hopkins.

The election of Hollenback was greeted with great enthusiasm by the student body. Despite unfavorable conditions undergraduates and graduates turned out in force at the Houston Club to receive the returns and Hollenback, undoubtedly the most popular graduate of Pennsylvania, was given an ovation. Many former Red and Blue stars were on hand, including Robert Folwell, Dickson, Harold Gaston, Thomas Hunter and Thomas Heath. There has been much talk during the past few weeks as to whether or not Hollenback would win a place on the board.

Now that the annual meeting is over the next thing which will occupy the attention of the new board of directors is the matter of appointing the various committees for the coming year. The selection of the football committee will be looked forward to with great interest by the undergraduate body, as the selection of Hollenback was brought about with the idea that he be appointed to serve on the football committee, which must be appointed within the next two weeks.

CORNELL PLANS TO HOLD SHARPE TO HIS CONTRACT

Ithacans Announce That They Will Not Let Football Coach Go to Yale Next Fall

ITHACA, N. Y.—Official confirmation of reports that Cornell University intends to retain Dr. A. H. Sharpe even in case Yale should ask for his release on the ground that he is a Yale graduate and is wanted to coach football at New Haven were made Monday in an official statement from Graduate Manager G. E. Kent, who announced that the Cornell football coaching staff next fall would be composed of the same men as had directed football destinies here for the past four seasons. Head Coach Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Line Coach D. Reed and End Coach Ray Van Orman.

Sharpe is now serving the first year under the new five-year contract, while Reed and Van Orman have just accepted an offer to return for another year.

Regarding the hint that Yale might seek Dr. Sharpe, Mr. Kent said: "The Cornell athletic authorities have received no request from the Yale management regarding the release of Dr. Sharpe from his five-year contract, and it is safe to say that in case we did receive such a request we would not consider it for a moment. Coaches Reed and Van Orman have both been tendered contracts to return next fall and both have accepted."

SIDELINES

John Edwards, halfback on this year's eleven, has been elected captain of the Cooper College football team for next year.

It is seldom indeed that one Yale player is all that can get on Walter Camp's three all-America elevens as was the case this year.

The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composing the "little eighteen" conference, has gone on record unanimously in favor of retaining baseball in all colleges.

While the contract has not yet been signed, it is expected that Thomas Reilly will coach the New York University football team again next fall. He was very successful this year.

Unless the present agreement between West Point and Annapolis academies is changed next year's Army-Navy football game will come the same day as the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Robert Angier '18 has been elected captain of the University of Chicago cross-country team. He is a graduate of the university high school, Chicago.

TWO MATCHES AT SQUASH TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two matches are scheduled to take place this afternoon in the class B metropolitan squash tennis interclub series when the Columbia University Club team plays the Harvard Club on the latter's courts and the Yale University Club meets the Princeton University Club on the Princeton courts.

NEW RULES ARE ANNOUNCED FOR 1916 SWIMMING

Conditions Governing College Meets and Water Polo Games—Rough Play Is Lessened to Great Extent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Intercollegiate swimming and water polo rules, which have been undergoing revision for some weeks by the graduate advisory committee of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, were announced Monday. The polo regulations have been changed to lessen the rough play to considerable extent. Specific rules have been made regarding fouls, and especially personal fouls. The penalties have been graduated and the referee is required to announce both the nature of the offense and the name of the player.

One of the radical changes forbids a player holding an opponent who has the ball, or any other player within four feet of the ball, while under water more than 10 seconds. Another change allows the team in possession of the ball to make substitutions at any time. The captains are not permitted to take time out more than twice in each period and the rest is limited to two minutes. Still another new clause reads:

"Any player having oil, grease, or any other objectionable substance on his body or suit shall be disqualified."

In the swimming rules the "flying dutchman" dive has been eliminated. The scoring for the prescribed and voluntary dives remains the same. The question of dividing the pool into lanes, for a dual meet, was left undecided.

The rules may be changed at any time by the committee which drew them up. This board is composed of the graduates managers of the various colleges competing. If there are no objections, the new code will form the official regulations affecting meets under the Intercollegiate Swimming Association.

MILTON HIGH HAS SIX VETERANS FOR THE HOCKEY TEAM

Defense Will Be the Weak Point on the Seven This Season—Squad Is Strong as a Whole

Followers of hockey at Milton high school look for a strong seven to represent the school on the rinks this season. A squad of 15 candidates answered Capt. George Simpson's call, and while only a few of them are veterans, all have had experience with the game, and practically all show promise of making good hockey players. The boys have been working out for about two weeks, on the gymnasium floor at first, and are all ready for the hard outdoor practice this week.

Six of the men who have reported were members of the squad that represented Milton last season. The weak point on the team, from the present outlook, will be the defense, as the best defensive men have been graduated, and those who are left from the squad are nearly all offensive players. However, Captain Simpson plans to bring some of the veterans into the defensive work and break some of the new men into the offensive positions, and in this way balance the squad.

The forward line will consist of veterans, Captain Simpson, John Parsons, Arthur Luce and W. E. Pond. Captain Simpson will be playing his fourth season as a member of the Milton team, while the other three boys were all regulars and held forward positions on the team last season. Captain Simpson and Parsons are both very fast skaters, good shots and carry the puck with skill, and they will probably be the chief offensive men.

Two boys who were members of the first team last season are left for the point positions this season, M. J. Welsh and George Crowell. Both of them played as regulars in several of the games last year, and will have regular positions on the team this season. The position of goal is as yet open, but there are several likely-looking candidates out for the position, and it is not bothering Captain Simpson. The schedule has not as yet been completed.

OHIO ELECTS BOCK

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio State cross-country team has elected R. E. Bock '17 as captain. This is the first year for Bock on the team. Last year the captain-elect worked on the squad, but was not a regular. The team this year won the Ohio championship here in November. Besides winning the Ohio championship it also won third place in the Western Conference meet at Madison last month, being the second conference team to cross the ropes.

CORDIER WINS CLUB TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. J. Cordier, who triumphed in the national squash handicap last week, scored another victory at the Yale Club Monday by winning the club championship. He outpointed S. H. Johnson, the other finalist, in straight games, 15-9, 15-11, 15-11.

PICTURE PUZZLES
W. B. Clarke Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St.
Main 3365 BOSTON

THE HOME FORUM

SINGLE-MINDED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE sets forth with mathematical and scientific certainty that God is the only real Mind. The understanding of this not only establishes man's moral balance, but also his physical health. Thus we read in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339): "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind; and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood."

To be conscious of having this one Mind, then, is to be only single-minded. It means to be carrying out the injunction of Paul to the Philippians to let this Mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus. Of this Mind, which is God, we can declare with absolute assurance that it is wholly good; that it cannot think evil; that no qualities of evil, such as fear, hate, envy, selfishness, etc., can emanate from it or be authorized by it. Divine authority has never been given to evil of any kind. If that were the case, then evil itself would be divine, hence good, and there would come to be any line of demarcation between Truth and error, Mind and matter, Spirit and the flesh, Soul and personal sense. The very distinction between Love and hate would have been obliterated. Qualities of good and evil would become interchangeable, indeed they would all be equally good and desirable. Without this line of demarcation, wherewith to separate the chaff from the wheat, humanity would relapse into a condition of inability to distinguish right from wrong. Therefore to have that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus means to enjoy protection against that worst form of human depravity, namely, moral idiosyncrasy. The human mind when not governed by the divine, is easily deceived. The standard it erects today it lowers tomorrow; the cures it practices in one decade, it repudiates in the next; the hypotheses it elaborates to account for the origin of man are constantly changing. Therefore the practice of material medicine is ever on the move, never stable, never sure of itself. The explanation of life as merely physical is constantly shifting its ground, because it attempts to ignore God as the one Mind, hence as the source and origin of real life. Deception is the keynote of the carnal mind's song of allurements. Only the still small voice of Truth, can expose the discords which lurk in the song.

Then, measured by the fact that God is the only Mind and that this Mind is divine good, the carnal or fleshly mind, that which Mrs. Eddy designates as mortal mind, has no real existence and its

very evil is nothingness. Indeed the more evil are its propensities, the more closely they approach the point of zero. But to attempt to have two real minds, one good and the other evil, is to become double minded, to believe in a double standard; to be trying to lead a double life. Of such a one James declares: "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways." This instability is equivalent to hypocrisy and dishonesty, metaphysically considered. It expresses a desire to serve two masters, God and mammon.

It is generally a pleasure to meet people who are known as single-minded in regard to human affairs. They are apt to have purity of purpose and that quality of childlikeness which is a natural introduction to the kingdom of heaven. They are often receptive of the clear, calm statements of Truth, which so abound in Mrs. Eddy's writings. Yet this good human quality needs to be governed by the divine, lest it be deceived. Human wisdom is not proof against the subtler forms of deception, assumed by human will-power. This latter will take advantage, if it can, of those whose conduct is based upon a human sense of conscientiousness, sympathy or even of politeness. Many a well-bred human, fearful of being rude, has been caught in the trap set by unscrupulous personal will. There is need of divine guidance by the one Mind in order to lay bare such intrigues. The law of God will reveal the way of escape from every form of evil when this human single-mindedness is governed by the realization of the one real Mind.

In a short article, entitled "Compounds," to be found in Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science refers to the virtue of homeopathy as excluding compounds, and then states (p. 271): "Students of Christian Science (and many who are not students) understand enough of this to keep out of their heads the notion that compounded metaphysics (so-called), is, or can be, Christian Science, that rests on oneness; one cause and one effect." The belief that there are two sets of realities, one good and the other evil, springing from two original causes, —this belief is quite general. It would

have for its effect, if it had power, the substitution of two creators for the One and the bringing into force of two sets of laws (mutually antagonistic) governing the same universe. The very term "universe" expresses the oneness of God's creation, and excludes the supposition that there can be any competition with Him for the control of it. A single-minded universe and a single-minded man are the only logical results of a single creator, the divine Mind. Therefore in the practice of spiritual salvation and mental therapeutics, any other so-called mind must be treated as a suppositional mind and never as a true one. Hence any attempt to save or to cure by the use of the human mind is doomed to failure because that mind of itself has no divine Principle, no authorization, no initiative of good, and must constantly be brought into subjection to the one Mind before it can be used for useful purposes. Such mental systems as seek to depend for their results on the human mind, as well as on the divine Mind, lose the benefit of single-mindedness. They are essentially double-minded and are trying to erect a double standard whereby good and evil, truth and error, Mind and matter can be evoked for man's redemption. This accounts for the attempts made by false theology to save mankind through fear, which is a most pernicious and prolific form of evil. This, too, accounts for the prevailing practice of trying, to heal mankind by using poisons as remedies. Christian Science calls upon the world to surrender its mistaken trust in evil as curative or beneficial, and to turn wholly to God (good) as the one Mind for every desirable effect; to have one Mind only, and so to be of the same Mind; to reject any attempted compound of Babel and Christ, any spurious mixture of matter and metaphysics, and so to enter into the enjoyment of spiritual harmony and, by this means also, experience physical well-being. Let the one Mind form the source of supply and the fear of want or lack can never make itself real. Man's singleness and immortality will become evident, and choosing this better part we may rest in the assurance that it can never be taken from us.



Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Palace Yard, Coventry

The Palace Yard, Coventry, possesses considerable historic interest. The buildings are not all of one date, but they have been skillfully blended. It is believed that some portion of the structure goes back to the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509), but it has evidently been subjected to later reconstruction. On the east side of the Yard the year 1655

may be read on some very fine lead-work which runs along the lower edge of the roof.

Early in the seventeenth century the Palace Yard belonged to, and was inhabited by, the Hopkins family, in their day and generation persons of high repute.

In November, 1805, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and after-

wards Queen of Bohemia, was lodged by her guardian and tutor, Lord Harrington of Coombe, at the Palace Yard for her own safety, as the gunpowder plot conspirators had planned to capture her and declare her queen in place of her father.

In September, 1887, another royal visitor, King James II., was entertained by Richard Hopkins. The King on this oc-

casional "held a full court of the nobility and the neighboring gentry and their ladies." An incident of this visit was the presentation to His Majesty of a gold cup weighing three pounds. In December, 1888, Princess Anna of Denmark sought security in Coventry, and she also lodged in Palace Yard, and the following year Prince George of Denmark was the guest of Richard Hopkins.

The Hopkins family retained possession of the property until 1822, when it was sold. Later the premises were used as a school, and as an inn bearing the sign of the Golden Horse. Various industries are now carried on in the old buildings, and in new buildings erected south of the quadrangle on land which was once the garden of the house.

From Gibraltar to Tangier in a Genoese Bark

Of the trip from Gibraltar to Tangier, George Borrow gives this description in "The Bible in Spain":

"A large boat now drew nigh, the stern of which was filled with Moors; there might be about twelve, and the greater part evidently consisted of persons of distinction, as they were dressed in all the pomp and gallantry of the East, with snow white turbans, jabadores of green silk or scarlet cloth, and beydars rich with gold galloon. Some of them were exceedingly fine men, and two amongst them, youths, were strikingly handsome, and so far from exhibiting the dark, swarthy countenance of Moors in general, their complexions were of a delicate red and white. The principal personage, and to whom all the rest paid much deference, was a tall, athletic man of about forty. He wore a vest of white quilted cotton and white kandrisa, whilst gracefully wound round his body, and

swathing the upper part of his head, was the haik, or white flannel wrapping plaid, always held in much estimation by the Moors from the earliest period of their history. His legs were bare, and his feet only protected from the ground by yellow slippers. He displayed no farther ornament than one large gold collar, from which depended a pearl, evidently of great price. A noble black beard, about a foot in length, touched his muscular breast. His features were good, with the exception of the eyes, which were somewhat small. . . . The Spanish sailor, of whom I have already had occasion to speak, informed me, in a whisper, that he was a santuron, or big saint, and was so far back on his way from Mecca; adding, that he was a merchant of immense wealth."

"We were now close to the lighthouse of Tarifa, and turning the head of the bark towards the west, we made directly

for the coast of Africa. The wind was now blowing very fresh, and as we had it almost in our poop, we sprang along at a tremendous rate. . . . Whilst scudding along in this manner, we passed close under the stern of a large vessel bearing American colors; she was tackling up the straits, and slowly moving her way against the impetuous Levant. As we passed under her, I observed the poop crowded with people gazing at us; indeed, we must have offered a singular spectacle to those on board, who, like my young American friend at Gibraltar, were visiting the Old World for the first time. At the helm stood the Jew; his whole figure enveloped in a gabardine. . . . whilst upon the deck, mixed with Europeans in various kinds of dresses, all of them picturesque with the exception of my own, trod the turbaned Moors, the haik of the hadji flapping loosely in the wind. The view

they obtained of us, however, could have been but momentary, as we bounded past them literally with the speed of a race-horse, so that in about an hour's time we were not more than a mile's distance from the foreland on which stands the fortress Alminar, and which constitutes the boundary point of the bay of Tangier towards the east. There the wind dropped, and our progress was again slow.

"For a considerable time Tangier had appeared in sight. Shortly after standing away from Tarifa, we had described it in the far distance, when it showed like a white dove brooding on its nest. The sun was setting behind the town when we dropped anchor in its harbor, amidst half-a-dozen barks and felouks about the size of our own, the only vessels which we saw. There stood Tangier before us, and a picturesque town it was, occupying the sides and tops of two hills, one of which, bold and bluff, projects into the sea where the coast takes a sudden and abrupt turn. Frowning and battlemented were its walls, either perched on the top of precipitous rocks, whose base was washed by the salt billows, or rising from the narrow strand which separates the hill from the ocean.

"Yonder are two or three tiers of batteries, displaying heavy guns, which command the harbor; above them we see the terraces of the town rising in succession like steps for giants. But all

is white, perfectly white, so that the whole seems cut out of an immense chalk rock, though true it is that you behold here and there tall green trees springing up from amidst the whiteness; perhaps they belong to Moorish gardens. . . . Right before you is a high tower or minaret, not white but curiously painted, which belongs to the principal mosque of Tangier; a black banner waves upon it, for it is the feast of Ashur. A noble beach of white sand fringes the bay from the town to the foreland of Alminar. To the east rise prodigious hills and mountains; they are Gibil Muza and his chain; and yon tall fellow is the peak of Tetuan; the grey mists of evening are enveloping their sides. Such was Tangier, such its vicinity, as it appeared to me whilst gazing from the Genoese bark."

They Cannot Be Where God Is Not

They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, forever more.

—John White Chadwick.

Contentment

The man who is not content with little is content with nothing.—Epicurus.

THEODORE PARKER

John Weiss, a friend of Lowell and a member of the famous Cambridge circle, wrote of the broad companionableness of Theodore Parker. Every one could approach him on equal terms.

"The sluice-gates swung open at the lightest touch," he says, "at a word or smile. They looked ponderous, but a child could move them. No man . . . can recollect that he was ever repulsed, however voluble his inquiries or voluminous his letters. And no pressure of business, stress of an approaching Sunday or lecture evening, ever tempted him to show a man he wished him outside of the study."

"Look at his letters to understand his capacity for entertaining all kinds of people, and minds of every caliber from a pop-gun to a Columbiad. His views were considered without contempt, and answered with respect. Nothing drew sharpness from the inkstand except the specious plea of the pro-slavery politician, or the cowardly whimper of a clergyman who pretended to want to exchange with him, or who tried to explain that the morals of the country ought not to be discussed in pulpits. But ignorance and triviality were not so indefatigable in their onslaughts upon his time as he in the patience which gave them audience."

All kinds of people 'assailed him with their crochets: they seemed to refer to him, as to a collection of patents, to find out if their notion had ever been started before, or if it had any value. And he was often obliged to disappoint their ingenuity, as the hall of patents at Washington did the man from Ohio, who had spent his life in the invention of the Archimedeon screw, only at last to see that model of it, and be apprised of its age."

"It would have been strange if, among

this crowd . . . there had been a meager number to profit by the intercourse. A man from Plymouth wrote that his thoughts had been nobly 'riled up.' Another, from Illinois, after describing himself as 'a chick just pipping the shell,' challenges in a vein which must have drawn Parker's grandest fire of sympathy. . . . A young man, after giving a sketch of his rude education, says, 'among all my chaotic efforts a wish to be thought well of by good and pure men has been the inner flame of every impulse.' All such men were after Mr. Parker's own heart; and they caught it too, for no coyness nor scholarly seclusion kept him shut up from the streets and workshops. His good cheer traveled to the rudest places in America.

"He was like a great, old-fashioned country inn, with a roaring chimney and unlimited provender. All visitors became instantly the guests of his hearty, beaming landlordship. You would think yourself the first arrival, and that he had been dreading an empty house. It was a reception of the whole of his nature, as all the doors stood wide open for you, to receive views and sentiments, exchange merely a business in hand, or give his sly humor the echo of a laugh. Some men receive you with a manner of cordiality; but they proffer only some one of their functions, and seem to be estranged by all the rest, as frigid people will put out one finger cautiously towards your hand-shake. But his large hand had guided plows in the country, to draw the furrows of Nature's bounty, and her teaming field always seemed to be spread in his palm."

Mr. Birrell as a Talker

In his "Collections and Recollections" the Rt. Hon. George W. E. Russell has a sketch of Mr. Birrell as a talker. The ranks of our good talkers—none too numerous a body at the best, he says, have been opportunely reinforced by the discovery of Mr. Augustine Birrell. It is only "since he entered Parliament that the admirable qualities of his conversation have been generally recognized. Before that time his delightful 'Obiter Dicta' had secured for him a wide circle of friends who had never seen his face, and by these admirers his first appearance on the social scene was awaited

with lively interest. What would he be like? Should we be disillusioned? Would he talk as pleasantly as he wrote? Well, in due course he appeared, and the questions were soon answered in a sense as laudatory as his friends or even himself could have desired. It was unanimously voted that his conversation was as agreeable as his writing; but, oddly enough, its agreeableness was of an entirely different kind. His literary knack of chatty criticism had required a new word to convey its precise effect. To 'birrell' is now a verb as firmly established as 'boycoot,' and it signifies a

style light, easy, playful, pretty, rather discursive, perhaps a little superficial. Its characteristic note is grace. But when the eponymous hero of the new verb entered the conversational lists it was seen that his predominant quality was strength.

"An enthusiastic admirer who sketched him in a novel nicknamed him 'The Harmonious Blacksmith,' and the collection of words happily hits off the special quality of his conversation. There is burly strength in his positive opinions, his cogent statement, his remorseless logic, his thorough knowledge of the persons and things that he discusses. In his sledgehammer blows against humbug and wickedness, intellectual affectation, and moral baseness, he is the Blacksmith all over. In his geniality, his sociability, his genuine love of fun, his frank readiness to amuse or be amused, the epithet 'harmonious' is abundantly justified. He cultivates to some extent the airs and tone of the eighteenth century, in which his studies have chiefly lain. He says what he means, and calls a spade a spade, and glories in an old-fashioned prejudice. He is the jolliest of companions and the steadiest of friends, and perhaps the most genuine book-lover in London, where, as a rule, people are too 'cultured' to read books, though willing enough to chatter about them."

Perseverance

All the performances of human art at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance: it is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pick-axe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and the last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet these petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties and mountains are leveled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings.—Samuel Johnson.

A POEM BY KING ALFRED

The following Anglo-Saxon poem "Of Heavenly Wonders," was written by King Alfred:

Who now is so unlearned among people of the world,
As not to wonder at the clouds upon the skies unfurled,
The swiftly rolling heavens and the racing of the stars,
How day by day they run around this mid earth in their cars?
Who then of men doth wonder not these glittering stars to see,
How some of them round-wafted in shorter circles be,
And some are wanderers away, and far beyond them all,
And one there is which worldly men the Wain with shafts do call.

These travel shorter than the rest, with less of sweep and swerve,
They turn about the axle, and near the north-end curve,
On that same axle quickly round turns all the roomy sky,
And swiftly bending to the south untiring doth it fly.

Who is there then of worldly men, to whom it doth not seem
A thing most strange that many stars go under the sea-stream,
As likewise some may falsely ween that also doth the sun,

But neither is this likeness true, nor yet that other one.

Who is there in the world will wonder not to gaze
Upon the full-moon on his way, bereft of all his rays,
When suddenly beneath the clouds he is becloud with black?
And who of men can marvel not at every planet's track?

Why shine they not before the sun in weather clear and bright,
As ever on the stilly sky before the moon at night?

Unstaid minds will always think that what they seldom see
Never of old was made before, and hardly now can be.

But further yet, the worldly men by chance will think it came,
A new thing, if to none of them had ever happ'd the same;
Silly enough!—yet if of them a man begins to thirst
For learning many lists and lore that he had scorn'd at first,

And if for him the Word of life uncovers from his wit
The cloke of that much foolishness which overshadow'd it,
Then well of old I wot he would not wonder at things so
Which now to men most worthily and wonderfully show.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Monitor," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District
Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and San Francisco, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.75; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the advertising department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1212, People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 215 Hearst Building, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North To other America Countries
Up to 10 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 20 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 30 pages, 3 cents 4 cents
Up to 40 pages, 4 cents 5 cents
Up to 50 pages, 5 cents 6 cents
Up to 60 pages, 6 cents 7 cents
Up to 70 pages, 7 cents 8 cents
Up to 80 pages, 8 cents 9 cents
Up to 90 pages, 9 cents 10 cents
Up to 100 pages, 10 cents 11 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

Science
And
Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions and
prices will be sent
upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1915

EDITORIALS

Mexico Coming Into Its Own

MEXICO is rapidly emerging into the sunlight. The events of concern to the country that at present are treading on each other's heels are no less momentous than encouraging. Each marks a step farther away from violence and disorder, a step nearer to tranquillity and reconstruction. Sr. Eliseo Arredondo, who for some time has represented General Carranza personally and officially in Washington, has been appointed by the de facto government of Mexico as ambassador to the United States of America. It is the understanding that, in return, President Wilson will at once accredit an ambassador to the United States of Mexico. Only one name has been mentioned in this connection at any time, that of the present United States ambassador to Chile, Henry P. Fletcher. While the doors of the American embassy in the Mexican capital have never been closed, but rather were kept wide open during the most troublous periods of the last two years for the reception of refugees of all nations, there has been no regularly appointed diplomatic representative of Washington in the city of Mexico since Nelson O'Shaughnessy, United States chargé d'affaires, on April 22, 1914, was handed his passports by the dictator, General Huerta. The last American ambassador to Mexico was Henry Lane Wilson, appointed 1909, resigned 1913; the last Mexican ambassador to the United States was Sr. Don Manuel Calero, who was reported "absent" from 1914.

With the exchange of ambassadors now about to take place the formalities attending the recognition by the United States of the de facto government of Mexico will be practically completed. It is a pleasant circumstance, and significant of the thorough and friendly understanding existing between the United States and the United Kingdom, that, simultaneously with the announcement of the intended immediate resumption of regular and normal diplomatic intercourse between the two republics of North America, Lord Robert Cecil should have announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain had formally recognized the Carranza regime. In this connection it might be said, and perhaps, in view of the Carden incident in Huerta's time it ought to be said, that Great Britain has given repeated and ample evidence of its desire to be in accord with the wishes of the United States in relation to Mexican affairs.

To sum up and epitomize, the situation across the Rio Grande today is this: Villa, the last of the bandit chiefs, has left to him but a mere remnant of his once-powerful following; perhaps 90 per cent of the area of the republic is free of armed outlawry; peaceful conditions are being restored nearly everywhere, north and south, and a stable and recognized government has control of the country. This, for one side of the picture; the other side is not so cheering. Five years of revolution, of unbridled passion, of license and destructiveness, have left deep scars on the nation; capital has been driven away, industry has been suspended; the reserve savings of the people have been plundered or exhausted; ordinary pursuits have been neglected; the soil has been left uncultivated; poverty of the most distressing character is everywhere prevalent and too apparent; famine stalks abroad in the land.

This is not all, nor is it the worst, that the Carranza government must contend against. We believe that just as soon as the real state of things in Mexico is made known the United States will respond to the crying demands of the neighboring people for food, clothing and shelter. We believe, moreover, that if the real state of things were made known to Congress, the federal government would be instructed to lose no time in granting to the mass of the people of Mexico all the aid of which there is so urgent a need. At the worst, the Mexicans, a hardy and self-denying people, requiring but little for the satisfaction of their daily wants, with peace restored and opportunity opened for toil, will struggle through their hardships and survive them even though it be at great cost of human suffering.

What the country at this juncture has most to fear is not material lack so much as the possibility of losing the spiritual fruit of the revolution. The trials through which Mexico has passed in the last five years will be worth all the material suffering and loss they have entailed if the spiritual gains shall be preserved. Among the first and greatest of these is freedom from clerical domination. Also among the first and most active antagonists of the Carranza government is the clerical influence. It has shown itself thus already. It is not likely to surrender authority over 14,000,000 people if it can avoid so doing. It will not bow submissively to the separation of church and state. It will not part meekly with church privilege and exemption. It will hardly bear patiently with exclusion from the inner councils of Chapultepec. It will yearn for its lost control over education and the child.

Carranza has nothing to fear from this influence, so long as he is vigilant, so long as he is loyal to his country and honest with himself. We believe he has learned something from the experience of his predecessors. Holding this belief, we cannot but feel confident that Mexico is rapidly coming into its own.

Professor Massaryk on the Slav Issue

WHEN Professor Massaryk, in course of the interview published in this paper recently, insisted that the Slav question was summed up by saying that it consisted in the struggle of those Slav nations which were formerly free to regain their freedom, he was, of course, broadly speaking, accurate enough. Serbia, it is true, has been practically free for nearly a century, and Serbia was the ostensible cause of the present wide-flung struggle in Europe and beyond, but there are Serbians beyond Serbia who are not free. The Serb, moreover, interprets the word Serbian in a liberal sense, and so there came into being that acute phase of the Slav issue which culminated in the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia in the July of last year.

The Slav issue is one amidst the complexities of which the most inured student of international politics has no heart left in him. It has ramifications which spread themselves in all directions throughout the whole of eastern Europe, and in that small section of its domain, the near east, the student never knows when he is touching it. Professor Massaryk alluded to the treason trial at Agram, and dwelt on the famous episode in which he figured prominently, and in which he proved beyond the faintest possibility of doubt that the momentous documents charging certain prominent Croats with high treason had been drawn up in the Austrian embassy at Belgrade. The trial, as will be recalled, was stopped. It did not, however, as the professor put it, add to his popularity with the government at Vienna, and so when the position in Bohemia, of which he is a native, became dangerous for prominent Slavs, Professor Massaryk fled the country and went to London. From this vantage ground he is endeavoring to arouse interest in the Slav cause, and by the Slav cause, the professor means, in particular, the cause of Bohemia.

Into this much-vexed question there is little profit at the moment in entering. The Bohemian has made his cause known up and down Europe with increasing vigor during the past two decades. The Czech has not lacked advocates, whether politician, poet or writer, and Bohemia has already done enough in modern times to establish her claim to national vitality. When the solution of the Slav question is reached, the professor said in conclusion, the different Slav nationalities will certainly maintain their individuality. This seems a safe forecast; but whether Professor Massaryk's further statement is equally certain, namely, that although thus forming a number of small states they would unite when a question of common interest was involved, and in that way prove and exert their strength, time alone will show.

Women's Education in India

THE article by Mrs. Fawcett in a recent issue of *Jus Suffragii*, the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, on the education of girls and women in India, is deserving of careful attention. A resume of the article appeared in this paper recently. Mrs. Fawcett's main thesis was that to build up the superstructure of an improved social and political status for women, the foundation must be laid on a sound general education. She then went on to dwell upon a point the truth of which no one who knows anything of the real position in India will be inclined to question, namely, that the education of women holds out much greater promise of immediate result than the education of men.

The influence of women in public life in India, although really very great, is exercised entirely within her own family circle. She is still bound by conventions, the cumulative effect of which in the way of obstacles to national progress is incapable of being exaggerated. There is a need to speak plainly on this matter, and to go on speaking plainly. It is not possible even to summarize here the restrictions with which the Indian woman is still bound, but one instance may be indicated, namely, the laws governing widowhood. According to these laws, it is possible for a child to be born a widow, owing to the fact that marriages are frequently arranged for before the birth of the contracting parties, and the widow is condemned to a life of perpetual seclusion. This is only one amongst very many customs which the Indian women have been bound to observe. Such customs are, of course, being broken down in many directions. Women everywhere and in increasing numbers, are, with the full approval of the male relations, taking greater part in the public life of the community, but wherever it is being done, it is traceable to the education of the women themselves. The revolution is in fact like all successful revolutions coming from within. When, therefore, Mrs. Fawcett laid stress on the fact that the greatest promise for the uplifting of India was to be found in the better education of her women, all who know India will agree with her.

There is another interesting point alluded to by Mrs. Fawcett which deserves to be emphasized, and that is the way in which the native states are beginning to appreciate the value of the movement. So much so indeed that the proportion of girls who are being educated in many native states is considerably in excess of the number being educated in British India. Mrs. Fawcett sees, and rightly so, very much in recent happenings which are full of hope for the future, such as the appointment, for the first time in the history of British India, of an Indian gentleman, namely, Sir Sankaran Nair, a member of the viceroy's council, to the position of minister of education, and in the existence of that small but influential and active group of Indian women who, having obtained for themselves, in the face of great difficulties, the benefits of secondary and university education, may be depended upon to do their utmost to secure an easier passage to like privileges for other Indian girls and women. The numbers, Mrs. Fawcett says, may be small, but here we find a nucleus which in the future may furnish teachers of their own race, language and religion to the unnumbered millions of Indian girls.

Universities and Newspapers

UPON phases of contemporary effort to train journalists by some of the universities of the United States the comment of this journal has been prompt and sympathetic. But to found schools of journalism and provide professional training for a limited number of students is not the whole duty of a college or a university toward its students, most of whom are and will remain readers rather than makers of newspapers. To standardize the conduct of the consumer of the journalist's toil, and to bring that conduct into line with ideals of

duty to self and to society, is a function of an educator's daily contact with youth which he too often ignores, and not infrequently because he seems to have no standards himself as a purchaser of periodical literature.

Believing that it is the duty of academic institutions that train youth to insist upon the ethical obligation of the newspaper reader to bestow his patronage where he finds most merit, *The Christian Science Monitor* is glad to note signs of an awakening to duty in circles where there has been too much indifference in the past. We recently quoted the impressive words of a University of Chicago professor, embodied in his latest handbook on the modern study of literature, in which he depicted the demoralizing effects of "looseness of statement and unverified information" characterizing so much contemporary journalism. Warning of this kind, whether in the classroom or in textbooks, will at least call attention to the central and fundamental attribute of all journalism that is defensible or serviceable, namely, veracity. An institution like a university, set apart for discovery of what is true, as well as for its proclamation, cannot be indifferent to the quality of the local, national or even international journals which its undergraduates read; and the measure of professors' obligations to shape habits and to establish standards is not fully met by cynical and pessimistic comments, in or out of classroom, as to the unreliability and sensationalism of the press. There should be discrimination, followed by action.

President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, we are glad to say, seems to realize this. For, in one of his early homilies to the students this season, the journalist was included with the statesman, the diplomatist and other civic servants as ever to be held to truthful standards, betrayal of which should involve social discipline. To make the issue more concrete, President Hadley urged upon the students' patronage of the truthful and boycott of the untruthful newspaper. Just as he once caught the nation's attention by his championship of the boycott of the man who gets wealth by dishonest means, so he now presses upon Yale men the opportunity they have to punish publishers of untruths by causing their journals to lose circulation, advertising and sources of income under readers' control. The corollary of this argument the president of Yale did not hesitate to press. Journals seeking facts, refusing to give currency to rumor, respecting the legitimate desires of responsible statesmen when they set bounds to publicity, have a moral claim on the patronage of all readers who put veracity and honor above everything else.

The very fact that this phase of ethics in connection with literature and democracy has been raised at Yale in this direct way early in the academic year is a hopeful sign of the times. It might well be followed up by more deliberate and detailed discussion by the governing and teaching bodies of the university. A chapel homily is better than nothing; but the larger problem should be met steadily and systematically.

Where the Democrats Are Going

NATIONAL political conventions are not new to St. Louis, but St. Louis may be new to hundreds of those who will be in attendance upon the Democratic national gathering appointed to be held in that city on June 14, 1916. Three Democratic national tickets, Tilden and Hendricks in 1876, Cleveland and Thurman in 1888, and Parker and Davis in 1904; and one Republican ticket, McKinley and Hobart in 1896, have already been launched there. It is recorded that in each instance the delegates, the alternates, the candidates, the friends of the candidates, and the thousands who have no immediate interest in the convention proceedings and who seldom find entrance into the convention halls, but who invariably visit the cities in which great conventions are held, who are among the first to arrive and the last to leave and who assist very materially in making the national political convalescence a pleasant memory—it is recorded, we say, that in each instance all of these have been most comfortably accommodated and most hospitably entertained.

The name of St. Louis, in fact, is synonymous with hospitality. In no other of the greater communities of the United States is more general or more marked attention paid to the civic guest. Not exactly southern and not exactly northern, but combining all the better qualities of both sections, its people have time, or make time, for the bestowal of courtesies upon strangers even though to outward appearance they are as deeply engaged in dollar-getting as any other people in any other part of the republic.

Broadly speaking, St. Louisans are fond of entertaining. To this end are they constantly reaching out for opportunity. People who like to go to conventions like particularly to go to conventions that are held in St. Louis. There they find, through the greater part of the year, a climate that borders very closely upon the Parisian. In the summer, the metropolis by the Mississippi, like the metropolis by the Seine, is an outdoor city. St. Louisans indulge largely during the summer months in the al fresco. There the visitor finds some magnificent and magnificently conducted hotels. There he finds about as beautiful a West End as any city anywhere can boast. New or old, the architecture of St. Louis is attractive. There is a touch of New Orleans in some of its older quarters, a touch of the Creole in some of its older inhabitants, a hint of the "befo' de wah" epoch along the east-and-west downtown streets, a hint of old France toward Carondelet, a hint of Germany of the '48 period around New Bremen.

Very cosmopolitan is St. Louis, and very American. All the streams have met there, all of the older and better developments of western progress have had their beginnings there. Outlying post of the Choteaus in fur-trading days, entrepôt of the placer trade in Ft. Benton and Helena days, outfitting headquarters for the explorers and pioneers in the George Rogers Clark, Colonel Zebulon Montgomery Pike and John C. Fremont days—great river town in steamboating days, great railroad town in these days—St. Louis is one of the most tempting cities in the country to the student of history, economics, politics or sociology. But aside from all this,

it is a charming place for the visitor who has nothing to do but watch the crowds on Olive street during a national political convention.

Notes and Comments

LET it be frankly admitted at once that many of the famous schoolboy "howlers" which have cheered the world are not above suspicion. They fill a large place in the category of things that ought to be true. When, however, we find one, and a quite satisfactory one, duly and methodically placed on record in a Blue Book, its authenticity ought to be beyond doubt, and it becomes a public duty to make it more widely known. It occurs in a report on secondary education in Scotland. When the South Sea Bubble, wrote the young historian, was drawn up in the reign of Charles, the men placed it on the table, and sending for Cromwell asked him to sign it. Cromwell when he saw the document, put on a stern look, and, swinging his hand in the air, with a loud voice shouted, "Take away that bauble!"

AND yet there is that about it which makes for liberty, for something more than a momentary sense of that utter irresponsibility which runs wild riot through "Alice in Wonderland." The greatest commercial fraud of the reign of George I., or indeed for that matter, of any reign being hauled, in bewilderment and with much angry protest, back into the presence of the long Parliament; transforming itself into a document, and lying miserably on the table, vaguely conscious that it ought to be something else, whilst Cromwell, of all people, is being sent for. Then when the great man arrives, finding itself hardening, in the presence of them all, into a "bauble"; and, finally, to add shameless insult to shameless injury, being shouted at with much arm swinging, and its removal insisted upon. Curiouser and curiouser, as Alice would have said.

THE note in yesterday's paper on the Boylston crossing has brought us immediate evidence that there is a serious, as well as a humorous, side to the question. It appears, from information which we have no reason to doubt, that as long ago as the very beginning of September an automobile driver, approaching the crossing, absolutely unaware that he was approaching something like the sunken road at Souhain, experienced the sensation of seeing the child who was with him flung out, like the Golden Fleece, over the wind shield. That was over three months ago, but though we are informed the matter was at once reported, nothing has been done to remedy the condition of things. Presumably further evidence of the same nature is being waited for.

ATLANTA, GA., has just fixed beyond peradventure the presentation of grand opera for the season of 1916 by the same metropolitan company that for six years has found the southern city able to live up to its pledges of profitable audiences. Atlanta quite properly is pluming herself on her constancy and willingness to spend at a time when northern cities more famous for wealth and attainments in musical appreciation have been far from lavish in patronage of opera. It is interesting to see the South making this record, for there was a time when opera was given oftener south of the old Mason and Dixon line than north of it; and many if not most of the companies then singing and acting in the United States entered the country by way of New Orleans, whither they had come from the West Indies and towns about the Caribbean.

LATTER-DAY exploitation of Minnesota's formerly unsuspected mineral wealth has had important results for the state's educational system, for Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturers of iron and steel, served by freight carriers on the Great Lakes, and for fortunate owners of lands underlaid with iron ore cheaply and readily mined. Just what effect the operation of a furnace at the head of Lake Superior, and the first conversion of ore into the manufactured product will have on the future of the state, remains to be shown. But the event is a fact of more than ordinary significance. Were Duluth and Superior to become the manufacturing center of a basic industry as well as great ports for distribution of mineral and agricultural wealth, the economic development of the upper Mississippi valley might be furthered considerably.

A CITIZEN of New York state in a formal statement rendered to the secretary of state says that he spent \$45,207 to help defeat ratification of the work of the recent constitutional convention. As the measure of his opposition, unquestionably sincere, this voluntary accounting is valuable. But the incident shows how unequal are the forces at the disposal of citizens in a democracy. The man who has only his vote to use in an important act of duty, such as the rejection or adoption of organic law, can hardly look with complacency on the man who has the vote and also \$45,000 which he is willing to spend for propaganda purposes. This has to be admitted as one of the legal but far from politic acts that help to keep citizens at odds. There can be extravagance in civics.

PERMITS for shipment to the United States of books in German or other languages from the enemies of Great Britain are now being issued by Great Britain, to the relief of educators and scholars. But they must be books of a technical or educational character, and "specifically destined" for universities, colleges or public bodies. The applications must pass through the hands of the librarian of Congress, who has to vouch for the good faith of the institution making the request. Indorsed by him the application passes to the foreign trade adviser of the state department, who brings it to the attention of the British embassy, with an unofficial request for favorable action. This judicial function of the librarian of Congress was not contemplated by creators of that post, but it is in line with trends that make federal officials more directly responsible for policies in which education and social betterment find expression.